HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 148 BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 24 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 27	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
30th Aug.	NYANZA MALWA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
24th June	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
6th July	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	537	20 June	30 June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Ganada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
xCelebes Maru	12th June.	27th June.
Borneo Maru	26th ,,	5th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Aug.

x Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny day that sheds Brightness all around

KAM SHASTRA

A handy Volume of 150 pages is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity, that throws open all the gates that lead to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent gratis and post free on writing to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : : : : : KATHIAWAR

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc.**, cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF **Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000** IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE.

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH THE

BHARAT

INSURANCE CO. LTD., (LAHORE)
Established 1896

THE FIRST PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Rs. 20/- per each Rs. 1,000 per year, the Highest Bonus ever declared before by any Indian Company on Endowment Assurances.

Apply for Prospectus and Terms of Agencies to :—

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bharat Buildings, LAHORE — OR — THE SECRETARY, Bombay Branch, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY TEACHERS for the Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad, one graduate on Rs. 120/- p.m. and one Intermediate passed on Rs. 90| p.m. both strong in mathematics and Hindi. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad.
A 28751

WANTED—At ONCE—A duly qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Bharatpur, Rajputana. Salary offered Rs. 125-25-200 with free partly furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply stating qualifications, nationality and age with copies of testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BHARATPUR.
A 28715

WANTED—MANAGERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS and ACCOUNTANTS for a Bank and its Branches to be opened very shortly. Cash security Rs. 3,000/-, 2,000/-, 1,000. Pay Rs. 150/-, 100/-, 75/- Selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1991 Adct. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R306

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 189, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

MARWARI GENTLEMAN, who desires to teach his sons Hindi-English and Book-keeping in short time, write to RAMSWAROOP, 325, Kalkadevi, Bombay.
A R311

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1½, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Good quality walking shoes in Derby or Oxford style in Black or coloured leathers or white canvas Rs. 5/- to Rs. 8/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Clearance list on application. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690E

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

SALE NOTICE.

RE.: SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR (CALCUTTA).

To be peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture-holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th July 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as **THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS** situate at Belur, Thanna Bally in the District of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbies and four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1,500 H. P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 Bighas, more or less of which 18 Bighas are rent free and 11 Bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings, godowns, houses, out-houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 2,06,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Bose & Co., Attorney for the Trustees at No. 10, Hasting Street, Calcutta, and for full particulars regarding the Machinery, Land, Building, etc., apply to The Trustees, C|o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprasad at No. 140, Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N.B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above mill is open to private offers also, to be made to the Trustees C|o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane, Calcutta.

M. C. GUZDAR,
Gouri Sankar Goenka,
Trustees for the Debenture-holder.
28717

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB, GAEKWAR OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency (excepting Sindh and other Indian States.)

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of applications can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 22nd July, 1927, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabaisaheb Education Trust Fund.

Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 17th June, 1927.
28723

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company. Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of June, 1927, to the 24th day of June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1927.
28609

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 975 of 1927.

(1) HARJIWANDAS MOHANDAS AND CO., a firm carrying on business at C. P. Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay; (2) VANMALI WALJI, of Bombay, Merchant, residing at Kumbharwada, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) MERWANJI COLABHOY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business at Sowri Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) THE TANDUR and SHAHABAD STONE COMPANY, a firm, of Bombay Hindu Merchants, carrying on business at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other the creditors of the estate of Krishnaji Kondaji deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ANANDIBAI; (2) PARVATIBAI, (3) DEVOOBAI and (4) AURABAI, the first three defendants being widows and the 4th defendant being the mother of Krishnaji Kondaji, deceased, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Jail Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

To,

THE CREDITORS of Krishnaji Kondaji .....Deceased

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar, on the 6th day of May, 1927. Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against the defendants, being the widows and the mother of Krishnaji Kondaji, deceased for the following amongst other reliefs:

(a) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon. Court.
(b) That for the purpose aforesaid all enquiries may be made, directions given, and accounts taken.
(c) That the debts due to the creditors of the said estate be paid in course of administration aforesaid.
(d) That the defendants or their servants and agents be ordered to account for the estate come to their hands.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver.
(f) For costs and for further and other relief.

AND take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 6th day of July, 1927.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of June, 1927.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28732

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 51472 for 100 shares Nos. 1739191 to 1739290 standing in the name of Ranchhoddas Harakhji Parekh is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificate for the said shares.
Dated 23|6|1927.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
R313

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES TYPE PRINTERS AND IRON STANDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:

4 Cases Type Printers and Iron Stands.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:
1 Barrel aniline salt.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubbertyred vis a vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT AND CO.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Ambala City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

BHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
A First National Picture
WITH
LLOYD HUGHES and DOLORIS DEL RIO
A Drama of Three Men
Pals First, Last and Always
FELIX MISSES THE CUE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time:— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
PATHE-CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LOOK HERE!
On 25th June Saturday 1927
You will see on this page
Something most interesting for
YOUR WIFE!!

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER

WIDESPREAD RAINFALL

SIMLA, June 23.

The Bay monsoon continues to be active over the North-east India and Burma. Numerous thunder-showers are reported from the central parts of the country and North Madras Coast. The Arabian Sea monsoon remains to be weak along West Coast. The conditions are unsettled in extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central Provinces East and the Konkan and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central India East, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad, Coorg and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces East, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province and Gujarat.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein one inch; Bassein three; Kyaukpyu one; Akyab two; Tezpur and Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri three; Silchar one; Shillong three; Cherrapunji nine; Cox's Bazar and Burdwan one and a half; Jalpaiguri one, Darjeeling three, Balasore, Darbanga and Gorakpur one and a half; Ahmedabad and Jubbulpore one; Pendra a half; Chanda four; Ghagdulpur one; Parachihar a quarter; Bombay one; Hanamkonda two; and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast:—An extension in North-east India.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Colaba Point 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 0.97, total since 1st June 1927 27.69,, June 1st to 1925 22.05, 1926 3.40.

Fort 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 0.70, total since 1st June 1927 28,35, June 1st to 1925 22 38, 1926 2.61.

J.J. Hospital 24 hours to 8 a.m. 0.25, total since 1st June 1927 23.53, June 1st to 1925 22.64, 1926 2.70.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 23rd of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0	0.08	—0.08
Multan ..	0.21	0.38	—0.17
Rawalpindi ..	0-35	1 23	—0.88
Lahore ..	0.50	1 04	—0.54
Hissar ..	0.17	1.09	—0.92
Ambala ..	0.65	1.45	—0.80
Delhi ..	0.10	1.61	—1.51
Agra ..	0.70	1.18	—0.48
Mainpuri ..	1.24	0.79	+0.45
Jhansi ..	1.91	1.91	0
Cawnpore ..	1.47	1.86	—0.39
Allahabad ..	0.91	2.32	—1.41
Jacobabad ..	0	0.11	—0.11
Karachi ..	0	0.44	—0.44
Bikaner ..	0.70	0.94	—0.24
Ajmer ..	0.75	1.40	—0.65
Jaipur ..	0	1.32	—1.32
Kotah ..	0 16	1.96	—1.80
Mount Abu ..	2.00	2.30	—0.30
Bhuj ..	2.41	1.12	+1.29
Dwarka ..	0.14	0.96	—0.82
Veraval ..	4.10	4.13	—0.09
Rajkot ..	5.66	2.89	+2.77
Bhavnagar Para...	3.74	3.51	+0.23
Surat ..	8.80	5.51	+3.29
Ahmedabad ..	3.36	3.26	+0.10
Deesa ..	1.88	1.07	+0.81
Neemuch ..	0.28	2.58	—2.30
Indore ..	3.53	4.22	—0.69
Jubbulpore ..	4.75	4.38	+0.37
Saugor ..	2.34	3.56	—1.22
Hoshangabad ..	2.95	4.09	—1.14
Khandwa ..	2.86	3.84	—0.98
Akola ..	6.00	3.88	+2.12
Amraoti ..	8.93	4.59	+4.33
Nagpur ..	8.96	6.36	+2.60
Chanda ..	4.86	5.46	+9.40
Raipur ..	8.11	6.05	+2.06
Bombay ..	27.69	13.49	+14.20
Ratnagiri ..	18.15	22.96	—4.81
Marmagoa ..	10.83	24.39	—13.56
Karwar ..	17.19	29.43	—12.24
Malegaon ..	6 40	3.50	+2.90
Ahmednagar ..	5.38	4.34	+1.04
Poona ..	6.09	3.92	+2.17
Sholapur ..	3 38	3.80	—0.42
Bijapur ..	1.88	2.97	—1 09
Belgaum ..	6.37	6.23	+0.14
Aurangabad ..	7.07	4.26	+2.81
Nizamabad (Indur.)	?	4.11	?
Hyderabad ..	4 00	3.55	+0.45
Mangalore ..	30.71	29·89	+0.82
Calicut ..	29.2	28.07	+1.19
Cochin ..	22.39	22.77	—0.38
Trivandrum ..	13.21	11.05	+2.19
Colombo ..	8.74	7.13	+1.61
Masulipatam ..	3.34	3.61	—0.27
Bellary ..	1.81	1.51	+0.30
Cuddapah ..	3.11	2.25	+0.86
Madras ..	0.52	1.50	—0.98
Bangalore ..	1.99	2.46	—0.47
Coimbatore ..	1.47	1.38	+0.09
Trichinopoly ..	2.90	1.05	+1.85
Negapatam ..	0.54	0.93	—0.39

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 23RD JUNE, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd June, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab:—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province and the minimum higher in the southeast. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Agra and the maximum alone at other stations. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 107 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. The air is drier than usual in Upper Sind and northeast Rajputana. Temperature was almost normal throughout the division. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 114 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.96'' of rain and Surat 0.17''. Skikes are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.01'' of rain, Saugor 0.51'', Amraoti 0.27'', Nagpur 0.22'' and Chanda 3.86''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the northwest of the province and lower in the extreme south; the minimum was below normal in the region of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.89'' of rain and Marmagao 0.10''. Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87 deg. .1 (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 77 deg. .3 (2 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.17'' of rain and Hyderabad 0.22''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Nizamabad and the minimum higher at Aurangabad; elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujrat and Hyderabad, and local in the Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.25'' at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following are Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23rd June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.783 inches (.088 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.761 inches (.140 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .074.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.3 degress (1.6 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10x 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.89 inches.

Total rainfall in 24 hours 0.89 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 27.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 27.76 inches.

APOLLO MILLS, LD.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Dougall Road, Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 1927, as certified by the auditors, showed a loss of Rs. 1,50,478|13|9. The total loss of the company during these few years is Rs. 7,19,787|9|9 and the directors propose to write it off from the reserve fund, which amounts to no less than Rs. 18,00,000. The directors attributed the loss to the continued depression of the industry.

The directors' report and the audited statements of account were put to vote and unanimously adopted. Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and Albert Raymond were re-elected as directors of the company. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. were appointed auditors on Rs. 600 a year each.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

COFFEE.

New York, June 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) spot 14 3|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 22.

Silver: Market Quiet.

Spot 26 1|16.

Forward 26 1|6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4.11 1|2.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LESS THAN 14 MILLION BALES

MARKET CLOSELY WATCHING WEATHER

In their report issued on the 23rd inst. Messrs. P. Chrystab and Co., make the following observations regarding present state of Cotton Markets and American Cotton Crop.

"The tone throughout the week has been rather less firm, but on the whole has been steady. One of our Liverpool friends last night cabled us as follows:—

"Market is closely watching weather. Dry weather wanted to prevent weevils".

During the past few days, weather reports have indicated that fine weather is wanted in the Atlantic States, and there have been many reports as to the prevalence of boll weevils, although no damage has as yet been reported. At present, all that can be safely said about the crop is that it has had a bad start, and is now in a condition which may lead, unless the weather is exceptionally favourable from now on, to great damage later by Boll Weevils in many parts of the belt which have had too much or too little rain.

Having said that, it is rather curious to observe that recent private estimates have almost without exception been better than a few weeks ago and, although the figure conveys very little, the average is about 75 per cent. The Americans are very fond of quoting this kind of figure but it is rather ridiculous as they do not state the acreage on which they work nor the figure which they take as the 100 per cent condition figure. At present we see no reason to alter our first tentative guess which we explained a few weeks ago in this report, namely that it is at present fairly safe to base one's ideas on a crop of something less than 14 million bales. As the offtake continues excellent even if we bet a crop of this size and over we do do not think that the market will go down to any great extent, and we should still think that there was room for a further rise. Our opinion therefore for the long run is still for higher prices, while for the near future, as reactions are so rare (and when they come they disappear while the cautious operator is making up his mind to buy), we can only say that we favour moderate purchases.

The local market has been fairly steady though at one time the excellent start of the Monsoon lowered our parity to the tune of about Rs. 4 which was quickly recovered. All that can be said with regard to the grains is that they have commenced normally with a very good preliminary downpour, this has now been succeeded by a fine spell and if this does not last too long, we shall have had a splendid start with the prospect of good strong plants with plenty of root to protect them against the vagaries of the weather. Option interests are at present sustaining the prices aided by a fair offtake for Japan, and we do not expect parity to right itself until July options are out of the way. Most of the demand now is for Fine Broach."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 22.	
July	16.70	.11
October	17.07	.11
December	17.29	.11
January	17.34	.09
March	17.54	.11
Middling Spot	16.95	-.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 22.	
July	16.64	.05
October	17.02	-.09
Middling Spot	16.49	

NEW YORK.

New York, June 22.

New York 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.66
October	17.02
January	17.29
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.57
October	16.92
January	17.21
New Orleans. 9 a.m.	
July	16 61
October	16.96

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 22.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. ports 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britin 0.

Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 22.	
June	8.86	—.04
July	8.91	.04
August	8.95	—.03
September	9.03	—.04
October	9.09	—.03
November	9.10	—.03
December	9.13	—.03
January	9.15	—.03
February	9.16	—.03
March	9.20	—.04
April	9.21	—.04
May	9.24	—.03
June	9.24	—.03
Middling Spot	9.10	—.10

SALES.

Liverpool, June 22.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 500 bales.

Sales of East Indian cotton 500 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 22.
Scinde, Good	7.35
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55
Scinde, Fine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.35
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55
Bengal, Fine	7.75
Oomra, Good	7.75
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00
Oomra, Fine	8.25
Broach, Good	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.05
Broach, Fine	8.35

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 22.

Demand Bills 485.25.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

June	16.52	04
July	16.52	.04
August	16.56	.04
September	16.62	.04
October	16 81	.04
November	16.70	.05
December	16.70	.05
January	16.71	.06
February	16.71	.06
March	16.72	.07
April	16.72	.07
May	16.72	.07
June	16.72	.07

Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot 17.0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 22.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £19 3|4.

Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £116 1|2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1|2.

National Bank £49 5|8.

Eastern Bank £6 1|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 7|8.

Conversion Loan £75 7|8.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £101.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £57 1|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £59 1|8.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £69 1|8.

Consols £54.

War Loan 5 per cent. £100 5|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 7|8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 3|4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3|8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 13|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 22.

T. B. Berlin on London	20.49
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12
T. T. Brussels on London	34.96
T. T. Madrid on London	28.31
T. T. Milan on London	86.00
T. T. Berne on London	25.24
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T. T. London on Prague	153.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay £8|15 June-July shipment. Hull quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay £17 June-July shipment. Offered.

Rapeseed, Toria, £20 June-July shipment. Quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 22.

Linseed Oil, naked. London ewt. 32|6 June-August delivery. Value.

Linseed Oil, naked. London ewt. 33 1|2 Sept.-Dec. delivery. Paid.

LINSEED.

London, June 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18|7|6 June-July shipment. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, toh £18|10 July-Aug. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, ci c.i.f. ton £16|6|3 July-Aug. shipment Hull. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, £19|5 June-July shipment. Offered.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett, relinquished charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th inst.

Mr. Shrinivas Balaji Bendigiri to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Belgaum District.

Government Notification, appointing Mr. G. J. Rege to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira vice Mr. Zia-ud din Ahmad, is cancelled.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to Dr. P. W. R. Petrie of the United Free Church of Scotland, Aden.

License to grant certificates of marriages between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Allah Rakha of the Church of Scotland, Karachi.

Rao Saheb D. V. Chavan, District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, in addition to his own duties, to do duty as Superintendent of Matheran, so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned, during the absence on leave of Lt.-Colonel B. R. Pay-master, L.M.S.

Mr. W. M. Schutte, Agrrcultural Engineer to Government, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 1st September 1927. or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. G. Paranjpye too act as Agricultural Engineer to Government vice Mr Schutte.

Mr. M. Mohey Deen, M.R.C.V.S. is confirmed as Assistant Professor, Bombay Veterinary College, with effect from 17th inst.

Lieutenant O. L. Paget, the Durham Light Infantry, vacates his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from 20th inst.

Mr. William Royan Melling is authorised to perform the duties of Special Pilot for local steamers at the Port of Aden.

Mr. S. M. Advani, Head Master, Larkana High School, is granted with effect from 27th April 1927 leave preparatory to retirement for 28 months.

Mr. K. G. Gidwani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Larkana, to do duty as Head Master, Larkana High School, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Advani.

Mr. H. C. Iyengar to be part-time Lecturer in Kanarese at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, with effect from 20th June 1927 on probation for one year.

Mr. J. J. C. Paterson to be a member of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission vice Mr. F. J. Page, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, to be a member of the Bombay Medical Council vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. Rose-Hutchinson, resigned.

Dr. (Miss) A. M. Mehta, Resident Medical Officer, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from 20th May, 1927.

Dr. (Miss) K. S. Captain, Honorary Pathologist, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is appointed to act as Resident Medical Officer in addition to her own duties, during the absence on leave of Miss Mehta.

Mr. B. N. Jategaonkar, Mamlatdar, Second Grade, is dismissed from Government service with effect from 12th July 1926 the date of his suspension.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to sanction the closing of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad for the October Vacation from 23rd October, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Commissioner, Central Division, will select from residents in the Central Division two candidates for appointment as Probationers for Mamlat. Applications should be presented to the Collector of the District in which the candidates reside not later than 20th July 1927.

Mr. Justice Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th June 1927 in the forenoon.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th instant.

Mr. Shantawadar Karewadar Wodeyar, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. G. K. Joshi.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. S. K. Wodeyar.

Lieutenant A. de G. S. Staveley-Hill, Staffordshire Yeomanry, valued his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from 1st June 1927.

pointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Gov-

Lieutenant G. E. R. C. Osborne, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed lency the Governor of Bombay with effect from the forenoon of 7th June 1927, vice Lieutenant A. de G. S. Staveley-Hill.

Sir Laurie Hammond, Governor-designated of Assam, left Government House, Ranchi, on Wednesday afternoon.

The Bengal Government offices will re-opned in Calcutta by the first week of July.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Nethergate, Capt. Mourson from Calcutta.

S.S. Barjora, Capt. Partridge from Colombo.

S.S. Bankura, Capt. Hatchard from Busreh.

S.S. Jalapalaka, Capt. Courtney from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 24.

S.S. Silvio Pellico, Capt. Leds for Trieste.

S.S. Branksome Hall, Capt. Lloyd for Karachi.

S.S. Grelish, Capt. Rees for Karachi.

S.S. Chindwara, Capt. Hughes for Karachi.

S.S. Ariosto, Capt. Biggins for Hull.

S.S. Varsova, Capt. Hull for Busreh.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 23.

steamer Barenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Dumana for London.

Steamer Vau, for Sydney.

S.S. Nethergate: The Graham T. Company's steamer Nethergate arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Barjora: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barjora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bankura: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalapalaka: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalapaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Silvio Pellico: The Lloyd T. Company's steamer Silvio Pellico, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S.S. Branksome Hall: The K. N. Company's steamer Branksome Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Grelish: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Grelish, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with ballast.

S.S. Ariesto: The J. J. Company's steamer Ariesto will sail to-day from Bombay yay harvour for Hull with a general cargo.

S.S. Chindwara: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Lazmak will arrive to-day from Aden, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, a general cargo and 51 passenyers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Karapara will arrive to-day from Durban, fith mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Honolulumaru, Agents: O. S. Kaisha:—

From Tokiyo: 120 bales shirtings; 20 cases yarn cotton; 30 cases confectionery; 48 cases toys; 30 cases piecegoods.

From Yokohama: 13 bales silk noil yarn.

From Nagoya: 60 cases beer; 213 cases porcelain; 137 cases glassware; 16 cases clocks; 129 cases porcelainware.

From Yokaichi: 80 cases enamelled ware.

From Osaka: 742 bales and 331 cases grey cotton yarn; 26 cases and 338 bags cotton shirtings; 100 bags grey cotton shirting; 38 porcelain ware; 338 cases brass circles; 13 cases umbrella stocks; 10 cases mosquito sticks; 88 cases striped cotton twill; 11 cases leather beltinp; 13 packages and 6 cases provisions; 30 cases cotton drill; 30 cases red cotton twist cloth; 177 cases glass bangles; 523 cases glassware; 10 cases glass tubes; 53 cases glass bottles; 35 cases marble toys; 21 cases tin whistles; 125 cases enamelware; 75 cases umbrella ribs; 1380 cks. coal pitch; 11 cases umbrella ware; 34 cases glass beads; 10 cases cotton goods; 809 pieces timber.

From Kobe: 83 cases porcelainware; 103 cases glass bangles; 59 cases cotton hosiery; 13 bales straw mattinb; 10 cases toys; 110 bays sulphuric; 60 cases and 25 bales cotton shirting; 100 cases celluloid bangles; 20 cases confectionery; 32 cases cotton drill; 91 cases glass ware; 137 cases bambooware; 22 cases rubber balls; 35 bales large cotton yarn.

EXPORT.

Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe: 200 bales In. cotton raw, Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co.; 300 bales In. cotton raw, Goshio Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales In. cotton raw, Conamsee Damjee and Sons.

For Hongkong: 268 cwt. onions, N. M. Dohowala; 1800 lbs. rosa oil, H. M. H. Kasam.

S.S. Ariosto for Barcelona: 50 bales Indian cotton raw, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S.S. Wildenfels for Hamburg: 1000 cwt. groundnuts oil cakes, N. V. Velmohomed; 20 bales dry hides, A. J. Karachiwala; 55 bales Sewri cotton, Haji Laljee and Co.; 52 cwt. gum kadaya, Damji Mavji; 80 bales hemp, J. Meyer and Co.; 214 cwt. gum kadaya, P. E. Bros.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Weekly Weather Slightly Unfavourable. Futures 9 to 11 Points Higher.

LOCAL:—Small business—Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report better than expected, fair to good progress has been made generally general complaints of grassy fields and increased boll-weevil activity.'

Messrs. Breul and Co. have recieved the following cable dated 22nd inst. (11-30) a.m. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather less favourable. Too much rain. cultivation fair. Boll-weevil damage increasing. Indicated acreage about ten per cent smaller than last year."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friend's Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

"Tone of market good but featureless. Weekly weather report unfavourable."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic market advices:—

New York Highest 16.77 (1.31 p.m.) lowest 16.57 (11.35 a.m.).

Liverpool 9 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Central belt and South Texas.

Liverpool 10 a.m.—New Mork Cables:—"Textile business satisfactory Prices steady. In view of adverse weather news and many authentic weevil reports. action of market disappointing. Considerable realising by Spot houses and professional selling, but continue to believe that present crop outlook justifies, and will cause higher prices."

Liverpool 8.40 p.m.—Weekly Government weather report slightly unfavourable. rains plentiful home complaints of fields grassy and boll-weevil. Our travelling man wires from South Carolinar, Greenville:—"Middle and lowers sections Eastern belt badly infested by weevil."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Weekly weather report less favourable. Too much rain. Boll-weevi increasing."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their to-day's report state as under:—

According to the cable received from our Liverpool friends this morning, the weather in America has been rather less favourable excess of rain with a corresponding increase in the Boll Weevil damage being the chief cause for complaint. We adhered to our bullish views and do not think that there is any real danger in being long of Cotton at present prices. Whether or not in will be possible, by the exercise of a little patience. to buy more cheaply than can be done to-day, we are not prepared to say.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 6 points higher on better Liverpool cables. Values declined 8 points on liquidation July option being quoted 16.57 which proved to be the lowest point of the day. The weekly Government weather report was received stating crop prospects slightly unfavourable, which caused some short covering and speculative buying. Prices improved 20 points from the lowest point touched during the early part of the day. At this level there was renewed liquidation and prices ruled easy. The close was quiet at an advance of to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 10 points to 16.95c.

The New Orleans market ruled rather quiet and closed at rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged.

The Liverpool market opened 8 points lower on parity with previous day's New York closing prices with a steady tone. There was some covering by shorts which resulted in slight improvement in prices. The close was steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Ready Cotton prices decined 10 points to 9.10d. per lb.

The Government weekly weather report issued yesterday was less favourable with complaints of grassy fields and boll-weevil. Private reports indicate more activity of weevil. Experience teaches us that the growing period owf a crop is filled with numerous scares and alarms which not only influences speculation but also arinses the anriety of the consuming world. Even the past season, which produced the largest American Cotton crop, there were times when practically disaster was talked about with a corresponding effect on prices. Thus is goes to prove that the fears held to-day about the growing crop (not a certainly of a short crop eventually, and the action of the market which is complained to be disappointing, is not disappointnig but appears to us, to be a clever speculative move

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 23.

Following a rise of 9 to 11 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 336/8 for July/August Broach deliver. At the opening there was some inquiry by Japanese houses and prices improved a little but ruled quiet on scattered long liquidation. The close at Marwari Bazar Session was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	336/8	337	335/12	336
Apl/May	342/8	344	342/8	343/8
Oomra				
July	326/8	327	326/8	327
Dec/Jan	325/8	326	325/8	326
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	294	294	293	293

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 23

Liverpool opened to-day unchanged against expectation of 3 points higher Later on it was 2 points better. There was not much business here and prices ruled steady for new crop months while there was litte profit taking in old crop months. The close was quiet but steady.

Broach				
July/Aug	336	336/8	335/8	336
Apl/May	343/8	344	343/8	344
Oomra				
July	327	327/8	327	327/8
Dec/Jan	326	326/8	326	326/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	294	295	294	295

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 23

Sampin closed steady this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	222.90+1.30
September	228.40+1.00
December	229.50+1.40

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 23.

Yesterday London market closed 1/16d. higher. The tone was quiet and steady India and China bought. Large amount of business has been done. Market steady at present level but we still think we shall see lower prices. With above information the local market opened steady but ruled quiet on easier Shanghai Exchange. There is only limited demand and the market appears to be weak.

Ready Bar Silver	59	1	0
1st Settlement	58	3	0
2nd Settlement	59	2	0
Double options premium:—			
Ashad	0	15	0
Shravan	1	8	0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 23.

The market ruled rather quiet in anticipation of fresh arrivals by to-morrow's incoming mail.

Bar Gold Ready	21	9	0
Ashad	21	8	6
Shravan	21	8	9
Double options premiums:—			
Ashad	0	0	9
Shravan	0	1	6
Sovereigns	13	9	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 23

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs.. 136 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK--
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London— Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 85.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20 48 8/4
Tone of Exchange.—Very steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 23

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23

			Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300/2
,,	Fine	,,	298/300
,,	F.G.	,,	293/95
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	297/98
,,	F.G	,,	292/95
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	338/40
Nagpur		,,	33?/40
Yeotmal		,,	333/35
Arvi		,,	333/35
mraoti		,,	328/30
Khamgaon-Akola		328/30 Nov.	+21 Dec. +12
Mulkapur		,,	323/25
Khandesh		322/23 Nov.	+13 Dec +3
Muthia	Fine	,,	31?/20
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	332/35
Purna	Average	,,	323/25
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	323/25
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	325/28
Burwah Sanavad		,,	325/28
Broach Fine M.G.,			338/40
	F.G.,		330/32
Westerns Good	MG		328/30
,,	HG.	,,	
Cambodia Fine	M G		382/85
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		338/40
Compta	F.G.M.G.		338/40
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 23.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady but quiet by evidencing a drop of about a pence per cwt. in Java Sugar Price.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Babar to-day.—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment June Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 23

Following easier London quotations the linseed market opened quiet with more sellers. The Wheat Market ruled steady with a limited demand.

Linseed Sept	11	6	6
Wheat Sept	8	2	3
Wheats white 70/30	7	8	6
Linseed bold brown	11	0	0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	11	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	10	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12	10	0
Gingellyseed bold white	16	12	0
Poppyseed white	17	12	0
Castorseed	9	10	0
Cottonseed	4	9	0
Groundnuts	12	8	0
Mowraseed	7	6	0
Myrabollams Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 23

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst.

Wheat	6,365	cwts.
Linseed	8,953	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	60	,,
Gingellyseeds	8	,,
Poppyseed	106	,,
Groundnuts	1,041	,,
Castorseed	1,349	,,
Rice	1,675	,,
Myrabollams	1,714	,,
Cottonseeds	770	,,
Gram	737	,,
Joowar	257	,,
Bajree	1,118	,,
Coal	554	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle"
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trding Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), June 20.

Wheat Har	4	8	0
Wheat Bhadon	4	12	6
Wheat Asuj	4	14	0
Gram Har	3	12	3
Gram Asuj	4	0	9
Barley Asuj	3	8	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	3	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	3	6

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 3/11 to 3/13, Barley 3/2 to 3/3, Rapeseeds 7/12/0 to 8/8, Cottonseeds 3/15/0.
Market Arrival:—
Wheat 4,000 mds. Gram 1,000 mds. Barley 800 mds. Rapeseeds 100 bds.
Market Condtion.—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 23

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 108.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103/4
Forward Rates.—Delivery 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77-15-6 1945/55 Rs. 108/1.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				410		
Bombay Cotton				350		
Bombay Dyeing	922	8	922 8	917	8	920
Century				415		
Centra India				5	0	
Colaba Land				147	8	
Crescent	220	220	216	4	217	8
Edward Sassoon				142	8	
Fazulbhoy	915	915	908	12	910	
Finlays				150		
Globe				45		
Gokak				137	8	
Indian Bleaching				240		
Indore Malwa				381	4	
Kohinoor				1230		
Madhowjee				126	4	
Mathuradas				80		
Meyer Sassoon				97	8	
Mysore				126	4	
New great	315	315	312	8	315	
Pearl	583	12	583 12	575	577	8
Pabany				266	4	
Phoenix				462	8	
Simplex				185		
Swadeshi				518	12	
Swan Mills				100		
Tata Mills				100		
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				77	14	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				102	7	

STOCKS AND SHARES,

BANK RATE REDUCED TO 5 o/o

Bombay, June 23.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton mill shares remained steady with small fluctuations. Especially Bombay Dyeing, Nagpur, Swadesh and centuries were in request. It is believed that Bombay Dyeing will make about 30 to 31 lakhs for the year which comes to Rs. 120 per share. Looking to the position of this concern, it is not likely to go below Rs. 900. Fazul and Pearl were a little quiet with a better undertone. On the whole, the market is likely to improve with favourable monsoon reports, but shares of the those mills working with heavy borrowed capital are likely to rule quiet; and we do not advise going in for them.

BANK SHARES:—

Bank shares ruled quiet but steady. In done at 1475 with partly paid at 570; Central 29-1/2 and Bank of India 79; Eastern 81.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Cement shares opened quiet but closed very strong. There is a clean margin of about Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 net per ton and looking to the future of this industry, it is likely to improve as there is a fair agreement between most of the companies Bundi closed at 24; Indian Cement at 200 and Katneys 177-1/.

Tata Steel Shares were steady. There is a belief in the market that the profits of the Company for the year ending March 1, 1927, will be about 185 lakhs; but next year the profits are likely to be slightly less. The second preference shares are secure for dividends for at least two years.

Tata Hydro Power and Andhra remained steady.

Tramways: The Company has made more than Rs. 4 lakhs better than last year for the period of five months ending May, 1927. Excluding the profits of the bus service, it is estimated that the profits will be Rs. 10 lakhs more than they were in 1926. This comes to Rs. 2 for ordinary shares. These are considered safe for investment, yielding 5 per cent. and appreciation in the capital invested too.

Oriental life declined to 1900, Telephones done at 41-1/2 and Tata Steel second pref. at 90; Burma Corporation were in request at Rs. 10; Burma petrols were done at Rs. 6/7; Tramways pref. were transacted at Rs. 67/8.

SECURITIES:—

Owing to reduction of Bank Rate to 5 per cent. the market opened for 3-1/2 per cent. paper at a rise of 2 as. with Rs. 77-14-6 and gradually improved to Rs. 78. At this level the advance was checked by freer offering and values declined 2 as. As a result of easier money market investors are inclined to operate on bull side but in view of expectation of new loan some are discouraged. Some Banks were reported sellers to-day.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Divid	Last Rs.	Quotation as
Bank of India	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	6
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	368	12
Union	5	3	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		27	
Central India Mining	10	4 8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	201	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	173	12
Katni Cement D.	20	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	13
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhanagar	100	5 p.c.	87	
Pandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	210	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	247	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1.000	40	1057	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c	992	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	0
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/5	197	
Mammad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	296	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	6-5	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	195	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	7
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	4
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	203	12
Tata Iron and Stee Ordy.			61	4
Thacker	50		110	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	224	1250	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	920	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	307	12
Broach Fine Counts	50	..	75	
Century	100	10y	415	
Central India O.	100	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	97	8
Colaba Land Mill	..	..	147	8
Crescent	100	6		
Curimbhoy	100	4	217	8
David	250	..	250	
Duria	500	..		
Kawn	100	..	170	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	250	55	725	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	7-8	..	1 1	6
Edward Sasson	150	nil	266	4
Elphinstone O.	200	nil	142	8
Emperor Edward	700	..	24	8
Fazulbhoy	500	..	142	8
Finlay	100	25	910	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..		
Gokak	100	..	625	
Hindoostan	100	5	136	4
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Manufacturing	100	..	240	
Indore-Malwa United	1,000	125	1150	
Jamashed O.	100	10	381	4
Khatau Makanjee	250	..	70	
Kilachand	Nil	..	12	8
Kohinoor	25	..	3	8
Lakshmi Cotton	500	..	1230	
Madhavrao Scindia	1,000	150	5350	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	30	
Madras United	100	..	30	
Manockjee Petit	250	15	615	
Nathadas	1,000	30	1830	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	80	
Morarjee Goculdas	100	..	92	8
Modi Mills, Nagpur	1.000	..	2275	
Mysore	250	..	128	12
New City of Bombay	53	4	126	4
New Great Eastern	100	10	123	
Osmanabhai (100)	300	nil	315	
Pearl	75	..	60	
Poenix	250	8	581	4
Premier	100	10	402	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Silk	100	..	14	
Sholapur	500	..	630	
Simplex	1,000	200	8700	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	185	
Standard	100	..	30	
Swadeshi	500	..	1625	
Swan	500	..	518	12
Tata Mill O.	00	..	160	
Vishnu Cotton O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu P.	..	90	275	
Western India Spag.	500	85	600	
	1,000	50y	975	

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 23

Bengal Dec/Jan			293
Broach Apl/May			343
Broach July/Aug			336
Oomra Dec/Jan.			326
Oomra July			327
Southern May/June			329
Bengal	320	314	307 299
S./P.	316	310	303 295
Rajputana	320	314	307 299
Broach	347	343	337
S./D.	356	351	346
P./A.	359	352	345 338
K./V.	347	344	339
Dholera	343	340	335
Kalajin	346	343	338
Surat	408	405	402
Navsari	418	415	412
Oomra No 3	335	331	325
C. P. No. 1	347	343	337
C. P. No. 2	341	337	331
Khandesh	331	327	321
Muthia	328	324	318
Comptah		370	366 362

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 23

800	Japan T & C.	Broach	340/342
100	H. Rambhagat	Kalajin	337 1/2
200	Tata & Co.	Pandhurna	337
200	Do.	Amraoti	337
100	Forbes & Co.	Broach	343
200	Toyomankwa	Muthia	325
100	Kotak & Co.	C. P. No. 1	349
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Bhilwara	305
200	Down Mill	Palej	345
200	Currimbhai Mill	Ujjain	324
300	Colaba Land Mill	Khandesh	331
100	H. P. Neushi & Co.	Indore	300

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 23

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1	3,12,516	2,89,998
Central India	565	2,94,065	3,69,915
Barsi and Nagar	503	1,97,503	2,18,832
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56	68,368	73,706
Berar	1087	5,64,652	472533
Central Provinces		2,27,462	2,44,571
Total Oomras	2212	16,64,566	16,69,555
Dholera	569	1,7?,739	2,69,339
N.W. Provinces	39	57,379	1,29,418
Rajputana	357	53,463	1,05,694
Sind-Punjab		1,15,119	288,208
Broach	89	2,37,260	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar		1,19,294	1,26,368
Westerns-Northerns	1406	59 61	81,945
Cocoanada		404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		26,990	49,199
Persian		23 4199	4,036
American	42?4	2,97,2 5	17,257
Egyptian and African		76,385	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	10,475	28,90,736	31,25,898

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th June.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	772	3,20,775	4,92,841
Japan & China	5?00	13,59,459	16,04,282
Coast Ports		20,635	21,932
Up-country by Rail		1,21,052	83,476
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		19,981	21,966
Total	5,872	18,41,902	22,24,497

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of June 9, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Colaba United vs. Customs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at Noon the same day. .....

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany Direct per S.S. "Ehrenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on 24th June, 1927.

UDICHYA TOLAK HITWARDHAK MANDAL.

An ordinary general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Harinarayan Chhotalal Vyas, (158, Amarwadi, Khatralli Lane, Bombay).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil, Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil, Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 61; The total mortality this day last year was 75.

PRIMARY SCHOOL IN LAXMI NAGAR-KHAR.

The opening ceremony of the Primary School in Laxmi Nagar-Khar will be performed by Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, retired High Court Judge, to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 a.m.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Seva Mandal, Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi, M.A., of Poona, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thaordwar. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. The subject of the lecture is. "Some questions concerning sentiments."

TRAINING CLASSES FOR LABOUR WORKERS.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has, by a resolution, decided to hold Training

BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

Classes to coach up Labour workers with a view to take up an active work in Labour sphere. Those who are interested in this class will please approach Mr. R. S. Nimbker or Mr. Lalji Pendse at the "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, any time between 6 and 7 p.m. (S. T.) except on Sundays and holidays, for enrolment in the class.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers Miss Ida M. Dickinson will speak on "Vigilance Work" on Saturday, (25th instant) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for to-day (Friday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music:—(1) Urdu song by Zohra Bai; (2) Marathi song by Balagandharva; (3) Concani song by Thomas DeSouza and Chorus; (4) Zonophone Solo; (5) Gujerathi song by Master Mahomed; (6) Marathi song by Pendharkar; (7) Urdu song by Miss Duleri; (8) Urdu song by Murad Ally.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Children's Programme:—(1) Bunny Cotton Ville (1) Uncle Charlie; (2) Bunny Cotton Ville (II) Uncle Charlie; (3) Laughing Ginger, Uncle Charlie; (4) The Farm Yard; Uncle Charlie; (5) Ben Ten Little Nigger Boys, Uncle Charlie; (6) The Jazzing Nigger, Uncle Charlie; (7) Dick Whittington and his cat; (8) Beauty and the Beast.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Dance Music: (1) Masculine Women and Feminine Men; (2) Barcelona; (3) No Sir, That's not my girl; (4) I Gotta know how to Love; (5) Sweet Southern Breezes; (6) Dreaming the Waltz away; (7) Charleston, Charleston, show me the way.

Call-Sign—2FV; Wavelength—387 Metres; Power—100 Watts.

"JAME" V. "KAISER-I-HIND."

JUSTICE BLACKWELL ADVISES PARTIES TO COMPROMISE.

THINKS PROCEEDINGS WILL HURT PARSI FEELINGS.

The hearing commenced yesterday before Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the action brought by Messrs. J. B. Murzban and P. J. Murzban, proprietor and editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed", a Gujarati daily of Bombay, claiming Rs. 25,000 each as damages for alleged defamation from Mr. Eruchshaw R. Hirji behedin, the proprietor and editor of the Gujarati weekly "Kaiser-i-Hind".

Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. J. Coltman, instructed by Messrs. Vachha and Co. represented the defendant.

"A FICTITIOUS STATEMENT."

Opening the case, Mr. Jinnah explained the customs and manners of the Parsis in so far as they affected the facts of the case He said the advertisement which was the basis of attack by the defendant had the name of the deceased spelt as "Dobraji" which meant "in broken pot".

This is on the face of it a fictious name, my Lord," said Mr. Jinnah, "and if one searches all the Parsis of the world, one would not find a man by the name of Dobraji.

His Lordship:—Because nobody would like to be called a broken pot (Laughter).

Mr. Coltman:—Is my learned friend going to prove this by calling all the Parsis of the world? (Laughter).

His Lordship:—If a "Mr. Dobraji" turns up.

Mr. Jinnah:—He may then claim damage (for false news of his death) (Laughter).

His Lordship:—You remember the English papers pubilshed the death of Mark Twain by mistake when he was ill. Mark Twain recovered, as he said, by paper cure, and hoped to live long. (Laughter).

Mr. Jinnah, proceeding, referred to a passage in the article where it was stated a certain section of the Parsi community had "put on bangles". Counsel explained that only women put on bangles.

His Lordship:—I suppose the implication is that they became so effeminate that they could not put out their hands.

Mr. Jinnah:—That is so, my Lord.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to a passage where the growing tendency among Parsis to take to dancing was condemned, and explained that the defendant had some ulterior motive in introducing this subject in his comments on the Dobraji advertisement.

Mr. Coltman:—There is no ulterior motive. The only reason was that the defendant was voicing the opinion of the orthodox Parsis regarding the practice of dancing.

Mr. Jinnah retorted saying that was not so. The introduction of dancing in the comments had a history behind it. Sometime ago, the defendant strongly criticised in his paper the passion for dancing displayed by Mrs. Karaka, the wife of the Parsi Manager of Messrs. Pratt and Co., and when her husband saw the article he met the defendant and "gave him a good hiding." A Police Court prosecution arose out of the incident, but the parties eventually came to a compromise.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said the advertisers in the present case were Pratt and Co. and that explained the reference to dancing in the comments out of which this case arose.

At this stage, His Lordship advised the parties on the desirability of coming to a settlement, as in his opinion, it was undesirable that the case should be proceeded with, as it would involve matters being brought into the limelight which would undoubtedly have the effect of hurting the feelings of the Parsi community.

Thereupon, the parties had a discussion on the matter in his Lordship's chambers.

When the Court re-assembled, Mr. Jinnah asked for adjournment to enable them to discuss the settlement.

His Lordship granted postponement till Friday morning.

STABBED IN HIS SLEEP

BANK SEPOY IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

Information was received at the Nagpada police station in the early hours of Thursday that a man Nana Raghuji employed in a Bank, was weltering in a pool of blood in a chawl at Foras Road. Serjeant Scott hurried to the scene and removed the wounded man to the J. J. Hospital. The man's forehead was completely beaten in on one side and blood poured profusely from a number of incised wounds on his chest and back. Police inquiries go to show that the man was attacked in his sleep by one Yeshwant who is a postal peon, who had monetary dealings with the injured man. Armed with a big chopper, he is alleged to have struck blow after blow at the sleeping man. His son, in trying to save him, was also wounded.

The condition of the injured man being grave, Mr. Thacker, presidency magistrate attended the hospital and recorded hois deposition, Yeshwant is under arrest.

DE LIMA STREET DACOITY

SURPRISING TURN OF EVENTS

TWO WOMEN ARRESTED

Police inquiries in connection with the dacoity at De Lima Street about two weeks back, which resulted in the arrest of the whole gang within a day of the incident, have now taken a surprising turn resulting in the arrest altogether of twelve persons, including 2 women and 3 Marwaries.

The police appear now to be on the trail of two or three dacoities that took place a few months back in the suburbs of the City. In the course of inquiries, Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D. happened to recognise some property that he recorded, as having been missing in some other dacoity. Pursuing his inquiries into the suburbs, Mr. Dyer was enabled to arrest six persons through the property in question which was formed with two or three Marwaries and who accordingly disclosed the names of the parties who had lodged the property with them. Evidence is now available connecting the twelve accused with the dacoity at Chembar in the course of which a large amount of property had been abstracted without the miscreants being brought to book. It will also be remembered that in the early part of this year, a dacoity took place at Sion where a Hindu clerk was blinded by the snuff which the dacoits flung in his face who looted the house and were never tracked to justice. Close upon the heels of this dacoity, accurred the burglary at Chowpatty at the house of the Begum of Manawardar who was robbed of jewellery to the tune of Rs. Rs. 15,000. The present gang, it is alleged, were actively concerned in all these dacoities and their ramifications extended, it appears, in the more distant parts of the presidency.

BAIL REFUSED.

All the twelve persons were placed on Thursday morning before Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate who remanded them into police custody till 4th July next. Ashak Ali, one of the accused, applied for bail, first in person and then through his counsel, Mr. Vellani, but the application was refused by the Court, Mr. Dyer objecting to the grant of bail as this accused was the fountain head of the gang. The three Marwaries, who are alleged to have received the stolen property with the knowledge that the property was the proceeds of dacoity, and the two women at whose place Ashak Ali stayed at Sankli Street were likewise remanded into custody. Altogether the police have recovered Rs. 3,300 worth of property.

WELL-KNOWN JEWELLER ARRESTED

TRIAL UNDER FUGITIVE OFFENDERS' ACT.

Abraham Perry, alias Arthur Perry alias, Leon Rachner, a well-known jeweller is arrested in Colombo on the complaint of his brother Nathan Perry and will be brought to Bombay for trial under the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The complaint is in regard to breach of trust involving Rs. 1,000,000, being the value of precious stones, paintings, statues, etc. Nathan Perry the complainant who has a flourishing business in Calcutta left for Europe in 1925 as he took seriously ill and left his business in charge of his brother. While in Paris recouping his health, he came across some of his property in possession of some leading men and women in Paris and on enquiry he was told that his brother Abraham had mortgaged the same with the assistance of his another brother and his wife. While coming back to India en route Ceylon he was told that his brother Abraham had been seen in that country. He therefore broke his journey to Bombay and made a complaint with the C.I.D. who communicated with the Ceylon police and arrested him. Abraham will be brought down to Bombay shortly.

WIVES SOLD INTO A BROTHEL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND

Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court is engaged in trying three accused persons, Javaji Dhanji, the husband of two wives, aged 15 years and 17 years respectively, Luxmi, a brothel keeper and Ruma Situ, her paramour on charges of selling and accepting minors for immoral purposes under Sections 372, 373 of the Penal Code. The first accused, who is the husband of the two girls came to Bombay in search of employment, but failing to procure any, solved the difficulty, it is alleged, by handing over his two wives to the 2nd and 3rd accused who utilised these girls to earn in the brothel kept by them. In consequence of certain information received, the police raided the brothel in question and rescued the two girls who have now been lodged in a rescue home. The case is proceeding.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

REDUCED TO FIVE PER CENT

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper has been reduced to five per cent.—A. P.

PROF. KATTI AND HIS ENGLISH WIFE.

APPEAL AGAINST PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

QUESTION ABOUT "PERSONA DESIGNATA."

Prof. P. S. Katti of Elphinstone College, Bombay made an application before Justices Patkar and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court, to revise the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who confirmed the maitenance order made by the Marylebone Police Court, London, in favour of his English wife Mrs. Minnie Henrietta Katti.

Mr. H. B. Gumaste, Pleader appeared for the applicant, while Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The applicant who is a Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College, married Mrs. Kattie in 1921. After living with him in India for some time, she left for England, and there instituted proceedings in the Marylebone Police Court for maintenance from her husband under Maintenance Orders Act, 1920. A provisional order was made by the Court ordering the applicant to pay £2 a week and two shillings for costs to her. This order was transmitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay through the Governor-General-in-Council for registration and confirmation as required by Act XVIII of 1921.

In the Court, Mr. Katti adduced evidence to show that his wife's allegations of unfaithfulness, cruelty and desertion were false and that she of her own accord went to England as she did not like the Indian climate and Indian environment. The Magistrate, thereupon, refused to confirm the provisional order and remitted the case back to the Marylebone Court for further evidence in September 1926.

"AT WICKED BROTHER'S INSTIGATION."

At the further hearing, Mrs Katti did not try to support her previous allegations but offered to join her husband if he would send her passage money. She also wrote to her husband that she had filed the case "at the instigation of her wicked brother, whom she described as "the greatest scoundrel living". She further pleaded with her husband to take her back saying: "Husband, have pity on me. Show me some mercy. I will go in front of a Magistrate in Bombay and make everything right for you and take all the blame myself. Forgive me, if I had done wrong for I love you. He (the brother) ruined me with all my friends and now I am alone in the world. Husband, come for me and find out the truth of what I say.....Forgive a destitute wife."

When the matter came again before the Bombay Court, Mr. Katti, in view of the wife's repentence, declared that he was prepared to look after her provided "these false and scandalous allegations were first withdrawn by her."

The Magistrate, however, wanted Mr. Katti first to send the money to his wife and then to induce her to withdraw the proceedings. This, the applicant refused to do.

The Magistrate then framed a new issue as to whether the husband refused to maintain his wife. He held that his refusal to send any money to her pending these proceedings, was tantamount to his refusing to maintain her. He, therefore, confirmed the maintenance order passed by the Marylebone Court.

Against this, Mr. Katti made the present application to the High Court.

An objection was raised by the Government Pleader that the Indian enactment relating to maintenance orders contemplated that a finality should be given to the Magistrate's decision, since it did not expressly provide for an appeal.

For the applicant, it was contended by his pleader Mr. Gumaste, that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not a *persona designata* but an ordinary court, and as such was subordinate to the High Court and subject to its supervision and superintendence.

Judgment was reserved.

BANK CASHIER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF RS. 9,000.

Serious allegations were made against Shivnath Mayalal, a cashier of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay, of cheating a constituent to the extent of Rs. 9,000 when placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. It was alleged that Chunilal Chhaganal, a mehta of Bansidas Sitaram went to the bank on Tuesday with Rs. 9,000 for deposit in the account. The accused took the money, but did not enter it in the ledger and destroyed the counterfoil of the complainant. The following day when an enquiry was made by the complainant he found no entry in the pass book. A report was made to the bank manager and the accused was arrested.

His Worship remanded the accused in police custody, pending enquiry.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA.

259 APPLICANTS VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

RECORD ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED.

BOMBAY, June 22.

Dr. Hardikar, the general Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal who was in Bombay has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The Selection Committee of the Medical Mission to China met yesterday at Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's residence in the Taj Mahal Hotel. There were 159 applications in all before the committee. Of the applicants there are 34 Medical graduates, 17 Art and Engineering College Graduates, 15 certified compounders, 8 Medical students, many under-graduates and a dozen ladies with good educational qualifications. Some of the applicants are willing to raise fund for the mission in their own locality. A few have offered to pay their own travelling expenses both ways. Others have promised to work for the Seva Dal permanently if taken on the mission.

The most pleasing factor is that all Congress Provinces and all Nationalities in the country have taken keen interest in this movement. All are anvions to help the Seva Dal in its undertaking. The applicants have shown their eagerness to serve the Chinese sick and wounded most enthusiastically.

The committee has completed its first selection. The Secretary is further to get more detailed information from 60 chosen applicants and place the same before the committee soon. The final selection will then take place.

LADY APPLICANTS REJECTED.

The applications of ladies have not been considered as the committee found it impossible to include the fair sex in the present mission. However, it thanks the women applicants for showing their willingness and readiness to serve and sacrifice for India's neighbour.

Mr. Goswami, the President of the Dal is again in correspondence with the Government of India, and there is every hope that he will secure pass-ports from them for the mission.

The various Provincial Congress Committees, merchants and leaders in the country have again assured the Dal of financial and other material support to the Mission and have promised to see the Mission off to China within 15 days after the receipt of pass-ports.

A SOLICITOR CHARGED

ALLEGED CHEATING AND CONSPIRAC

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday Balu Baburao Pawar, a plumber, appeared with his pleader Mr. K. C. Thakor and filed an information against (1) Moreshwar Nathruram (2) Arjun Shivaji Padwal and (3) K. S. Bhagwat charging them with cheating, criminal conspiracy and abetment in respect of a land mortgage transaction. The first accused is a landlord, the second an estate agent and the third a solicitor.

It was alleged that in March 1926 the second accused represented to the complainant that the first accused was the owner of two plots of land at Borivli measuring 18,000 and 150 square yards, respectively, and that he (the first accused) wanted a loan of Rs. 3,000 on the mortgage of the two plots. The complainant was then taken to Borivli by the first and second accused and shown two plots of 18,000 and 150 square yards. The complainant agreed to advance Rs. 2,500 on the two plots.

The two accused then took the complainant to the third accused to act as their solicitor and prepare the mortgage deed. After some time the mortgage deed was prepared and duly registered in the officce of the Sub-Registrar, Bandra.

COMPLAINANT'S SUSPICIONS ROUSED.

Subsequently, the complainant learnt from a clerk of the third accused that all the accused had conspired to cheat him and that the mortgage deed prepared was in respect of the small plot of 150 square yards only. The complainant demanded inspection of the deed which was given after some excuses and he was surprised to find that the mortgage deed was only for the plot of 150 square yards worth about Rs. 250. He therefore prayed for process as above.

His Worship issued notices against all the three accused.

CENTRAL BANK CASE

MR. SHAMDASANI CALLS FOR ACCOUNT

The case in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani charged the chairman of the Central Bank and other authorities of the bank with issuing balance sheets which were not correct in some particulars was proceeded with on Thursday. Mr. Shamdasani at the outset presented a list of the debtors numbering 26 to the court to facilitate the proceedings. He then gave a list of names of the constituents and requested the court to order the bank to produce accounts in the Court.

Mr. B. J. Desai promised to tender all the accounts that were necessary and relevent in the case.

A considerable time was then occupied on the relevency of certain documents and Mr Desai promised to tender the same at the next hearing. Mr. Desai asked Mr. Shamdasani to swear on oath in making statement regarding the stability of each constituent and not to make statement on heresay information.

The case was then postponed till the 2nd July.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 23.

Athens.—Kavandas now says that plot was intended against Italian Legation and not against British Legation.—Reuter.

Ningpo.—Attended by a bodyguard of two hundred in addition to twelve executioners, the nationalist general Yang-Hu commanding Shanghai area has arrived here to spend the week end and to deal with the Communists' intensive anti-British boycott at present in progress at Ningpo, where the British Consul has protested against sealing up of the University by Knomidntang, in accordance with regulations issued by the Government of Chekiang, providing unconditional handing over of all foreign educational undertakings in the province before 1st September. All the shops at Fuchow are shut as a result of murder of some shopkeepers by the escort of tax-collector, who was collecting taxes on shopsigns. The mob destroyed the chief tax-collector's house.

London.—The question of reform of Lords was raised to-day in the House of Commons. Ironical opposition cheers greeted Mr. Churchill's statement that discussions in the Lords would assist the Government to decide on the final form, which legislative proposals they would adumbrated by Viscount Cave in the would take. Asked wnether the Government did not agree upon the proposals adunbrated by Viscount Cave in the Lords, Mr. Churchill replied that Lord Cave's statement embodied the general views of the Government, which intended to profit by discussion in the Lords, and consider the position in the light of expressions of opinion there and also opinion outside.—Reuter.

RANGOON, June 23.

A murderous assault was made by a convict in the Rangoon Central Jail this evening on Mahabir Tewari, the Chief Warder of the Jail, who was stabbed thrice on the chest and arm with a screw driver. The dying deposition of Tewari has been taken but no motive for the crime was mentioned.—A.P.

MADRAS, June 23.

The "Madras Mail's" Ooty correspondent understand that H.E. the Vicery has telegraphed his inability to accept the invition of the people of Bezwada to halt there for a few hours during his forthcoming visit and lay the foundation of the Andhra University buildings. The Viceroy will visit the Coimbatore Agricultural College and also Vizagapatam to see the progress of the harbour works there.—A.P.

LONDON, June 23.

Newbury Cup resulted at follows:—

Clorodo (starting price seven to two)	1
Grassmore hundred to eight).	2
Pons Asinorum (eleven to two).	3

Ten ran. Won by four lengths, one length separated second and third.

At Wimbledon to-day weather was marked by alternating sunshine and shadow. There was a large attendance to witness the match between Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Mallory, the frmer winning 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

In view of Mr. De Valera's intention to pear in Dublin in strength to claim seats without taking the oath, the city is feverishly excited in anticipation of opening of the Dail. The streets are thronged and Civic Guards are posted in the vicinity of Parliament, the neighbouring streets being closed to traffic. Supporters of de Valera arrived in motor cars inscribed with motto, "Abolish oath." Hitherto there has been no disorder. On the other hand crowds cheered spectacle of leaders of opposing political forces proceeding to attend votive mass in Catholic Church where Archbishop O'Brien officiated before a vast congregation.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF ARMS

TWO EMPLOYEES OF "MANDALA" ARRESTED

On receipt of certain information Sub-Inspector Chaudhri of Bombay C. I. D. kept a watch at the Mole before the arrival of the English mail s.s. "Mandala" on Friday morning and soon after the boat was anchored, a search was made and two employees of the steamer were arrested under the Arms Act. The police seemed to have taken precautionary measures to prevent illicit importation of arms in view of the recent cases of armed robberies in the city. Were s.s "Mandala" came, a search was made and in the coat pocket of Mohmed Baker Abdul, a pantry man, a revolver and 25 cartridges were found.

Hiralal Abdul, a barber, was then searched and a revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition were found. The accused pleaded guilty.

Both the accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to jail custody till the 7th proximo.

AUG. REUSCHEL & CO.,
Schlotheim, I. Thur, Germany.

The largest suppliers of high grade quality Hair Belting and Woollen Presscloth are now being represented by

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
Head Office:—No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Merchants, Mill-agents, Factory-owners wishing to book their requirements may apply to Mr. BAPASOLA.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy Training Institute.
G. D. A. SESSION
has commenced from the 20th June.
Enrol immediately for G.D.A. as also BANKING, SECRETARIAL, COMPANY MANAGEMENT and ACCOUNTANCY COURSES. Best Staff, Best Results and Individual Attention Guaranteed. You are invited to make fullest inquiries from any Commerce Student before joining.
Write or see the PRINCIPAL for a detailed Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., and free advice at YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 27 Years.)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 27th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22569

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1927.

A VITAL COMBINATION.

Mahatma Gandhi is no lover of machinery or of machine-made cloth. But he recognises that the cotton mill industry in India is the greatest national industry and a stout bulwark against the ceaseless attacks of Lancashire. He would, therefore, fly to the rescue of that industry with an ardour that a possessor of twenty mills cannot match. Mill-owners should be grateful to him for his splendid article in "Young India" defending the cloth industry against the conspiracy organised against it and suggesting a potent remedy to save it from extinction. The remedy is that mill-owners should "courageously make common cause with the people and force protection from Government" and that this common cause should lead to a complete boycott of all foreign cloth. The remedy is not original, the originality will have to be in the intensity with which the boycott is to be carried out. The Hon. Mr. Ratansey Dharamsey Morarjee, speaking at the Mill-owners' Conference, suggested nearly the same remedy. Several others, including ourselves, have said the same thing. There is almost complete unanimity in the country on the need and efficacy of a thorough boycott of foreign cloth.

It is well, however, to take note of all the implications of Mahatmaji's message, implications which he has brought out clearly enough. In the first place, the mill-owners should not even dream of alienating the workmen. These should rather be regarded as partners, as, indeed, they are. For, as Mahatmaji says, "if the shareholders supply the capital, the labourers supply the muscles for conversion of capital into cloth". There is another reason for befriending the workmen, a reason at which Mahatmaji plainly enough hints. Mill-owners cannot be unaware of the wide and growing gulf between Capital and Labour in the West. The conflict is spreading in all directions. India, where there is wide-spread and appalling poverty, may not long escape the conflict. Even now, there are here and there rumblings of mass discontent. "Some day or other," Mahatmaji warns us, "there is bound to be a real sustained mass awakening.....and when it comes, the indigenous mill industry, unless it is recognised as their own by the masses, will perish in the flames that must overtake the foreign cloth." As the mill-owners should not antagonise Labour, they should not antagonise Khaddar either. Khaddar is the very embodiment of the spirit of Swadeshi, which spirit alone can save our mills. Wherever Khaddar goes, it is a silent but effective preacher of Swadeshi and under its influence, even those who do not adopt Khaddar, are persuaded to use Indian mill-cloth and Indian goods generally. Khaddar, in short, is an excellent help-mate to Indian mill-cloth and should not be regarded as an inconvenient rival. "There is room enough", Mahatmaji says, "for years to come for both if the province of each is marked out and rigidly respected." Again, our cotton mills provide only a third of the cloth now consumed in India and yarn for another third, supplied by hand-looms. If Khaddar, which is steadily making good the deficit, is displaced, it will only help Lancashire and Japan to rush in with greater force.

The last implication of Mahatmaji's proposal is that mill-owners should not merely come to an understanding or make a bargain with the legislators or the intelligentsia. This would not mean making common cause with the country. Mill-owners should also identify themselves with the masses and work for them along with other recognised leaders. Mahatmaji warns them that "no petition, no resolution in the Legislative Assembly will be of any use unless it is backed up by effective mass action." He wants a "vital combination between mill-owners, mill-workers and the masses," which alone would be "an irresistible combination which Government dare not ignore." Good sometimes comes out of evil and if the mill-owners help in the formation of such a vital combination as Mahatmaji suggests, they will have helped themselves and their country.

BHAVNAGAR ADMINISTRATION.

Bhavnagar is a small State with a population of a little less than four lakhs. But we find from the Administration Report of the State that the annual revenue taken from the people was about Rs. 60 lakhs, exclusive of Rs. 30 lakhs, the income from Railways. The taxation per head of population works out at Rs. 15, which is too much for a poor State like Bhavnagar. The corresponding figure is, roughly, Rs. 6 in Mysore and Rs. 10 in Baroda. One result of the heavy taxation is that year after year the arrears of land revenue increase and the peasants are hard to put to it to pay fresh revenue and the arrears. The Report shows that the balance of old arrears left to be recovered is nearly Rs. 49 lakhs. It must be said, however, in fairness to the State, that a fair portion of the revenue taken from the people is returned to them in the form of nation-building activities. The greatest gift of the State is prohibition of liquor. It is a pity, however, that the effects of prohibition are partly nullified by the continuance of opium, the sale of which rose from 2,436 lbs. in 1924 to 2,923 lbs. in 1925. The sale must be drastically curtailed, else prohibition would be only nominal. Primary education is not yet made free and compulsory, but farmers' boys are given free primary education. Farmers are being helped otherwise, too, with easy tagavi loans, public tank irrigation and the like. Attempts are also being made to encourage local commerce and industries, especially small industries, and to improve the ports in the State. From the constitutional point of view, Bhavnagar is far from being a progressive State, the present People's Representative Assembly being almost entirely an advisory body. It seems, however, that if the people of the State make sustained efforts for constitutional advance, they will not fail to receive sympathy and support from an enlightened administrator like Sir Prabhashanker Pattani.

GROWING DISILLUSIONMENT.

More and more persons have begun to see through Government's policy towards communal riots. The U. P. Government are trying to increase their Armed Police Force, making communal riots the excuse. But Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain speaking with all the bitterness of disillusionment, observed in the U. P. Council that "Government concerned itself with the preservation of law and order and came to the scene only when the riots had actually broken out." Pointing out how Government carried on intensive propaganda and took every possible precaution to put a stop to the Non-co-operation movement, he asked why they did not follow a similar policy now. Mr. Chintamani acutely observed that Government would do better with a policy "of strict equity and impartiality" than with increased armed police. He was confident that if Government made it clear to their District Magistrates that 'the occurrence of a riot in the district would be regarded as a certain sign of failure, there would be far fewer riots in the country. We share Mr. Chintamani's confidence because the principle underlying his suggestion is obvious and is acted upon by every country governed by its own people. The Government of India have more resources, armed and unarmed, to maintain law or order than any other Government in the world. The Indian people are the most peaceful on the face of the globe and they are disarmed. How is it then that Government cannot prevent or scotch communal riots even on occasions when trouble could be anticipated and preventive measures could be adopted? High-placed Britishers like Lord Olivier and distinguished legislators have at last come to detect and expose the truth about the communal tension.

LOCARNO IN PRACTICE.

A British Official Wireless message would have the world believe that as a result of private conversations at Geneva between the Foreign Ministers of the Powers having seats on the Council of the League of Nations, a determination was expressed to execute the policy of Locarno. The British Foreign Minister, we are told, is confident that the conversations will lead to this very much desired consummation. There are several outstanding questions such as the presence of the Allied troops in the Rhineland and measures of disarmament whose execution is finally expected from Germany, which the Allied Powers would like to see settled, but the difficulty is whether France will change her attitude of distrust and suspicion about Germany's willingness to abide honourably by the disarmament clauses of the agreement arrived at with her. She does not want, as the 'Saturday Review' sententiously remarks, "foreign officers pottering about the country, as though her word were disbelieved." That is so, but what is Britain doing to persuade France to leave this attitude of distrust?

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

THEIR ADVANTAGES.

(BY DR. H. S. GOUR, M.L.A.)

India is the only country in the civilised world where marriage laws are still communal, parochial and as antiquated as in the days of the Paroahs. In all European countries, in America and in Buddhist Asia marriages are non-communal and constitute a civil contract between the contracting parties. The fusion of communities into a Nation can never be achieved by theoretical preachings from the hustings. It must come from the heart. The history of India shows that the people, though strong and vigorous, were never able to repel a foreign invasion in all their history because they lacked solidarity and cohesion. This can never arise so long as the country is divided into castes and communities, each living in a small circle of its own, looking down upon its neighbours and maintaining a forced armistice, only so long as the other communities and castes do not give sufficient provocation. This constant internecine jealousy is begotten by a feeling that the community is all in all and that a member of a community owes no obligation to any one but his own community. It is a psychological fact and must be taken note of. India will never be able to maintain Swaraj for a single year without first establishing a reasonable, homogeniety of the people. In all countries the path to Swaraj has been found to be bestrewn with the maimed and mutilated forms of the patriots. They have died for the Nation. In India there is not the least feeling for the Nation. The Hindus think of the Hindus, the Mahomedans think of the Mahomedans. The bitterness and jealousy between them is not due to the small adventitious causes such as the want of mutual respect for the religions. The cause lies deep down in the inter-communal hostility and the feeling of selfishness and a desire for protecting the rights of one's own community, whatever may happen to the other. It is jealousy combined with the lust of power and privileges which accounts for the strained tension between the two races. It will grow as India becomes more and more autonomous.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The only solution for it is the creation of a complete statutory inequality for all castes, creeds and races living in India. Inter-dining and inter-marriages have everywhere been found to be the panacea for communal hostility. It is not necessary that such marriages should in fact take place, though they will take place as soon as the law permits them, but the mere fact that a Hindu and a Mahomedan can interdine and intermarry would itself bring them nearer together. The fact that a Hindu and a Mahomedan might in the near future be related, the fact that the two are related elsewhere, the fact that the law regards them as competent and capable of entering into a family relationship would itself disarm a considerable amount of rancour and hatred which communalism brings in its strain.

COME OUT OF RELIGIOUS SHELLS.

Serious attempts have been made in this country to wipe out the disgrace which the people of India suffer from, in that they are not able to marry in accordance with the established laws of other countries. In India the religious life must in matters social and civic give place to natonal life. The people must cease to live in their small religious shells. They must come out in the open and breed the free atmosphere of an emancipated people.

Personal emancipation must precede national emancipation. Is there any reason why there should not be inter-marriages between the two communities? Religion alone stands in the way. But so far as Mahomedanism is concerned, it permits of inter-communal marriages, provided the other party follows the Theistic faith. Hinduism is a purely Theistic faith and the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali in his book on Mahomedan law has shown that Mahomedan law permits inter-marriages between Theistic Hindus and Mahomedans. Inter-marriages between the Christians and Hindus and Mahomedans are permitted by the In-

(Continued on Page 10.)

BOMBAY MILL INSURANCE.

DUTY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

(BY JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.)

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association is to be congratulated on awakening the spirit of the insurance public and specially that of the mill agents in Bombay. The reforms which the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have suggested in the rates, agents' and brokers' commission have drawn the attention of the insurance brokers and mill agents. At present there are only 7 Indian companies while foreign companies are about 100 in number. There are many Indian millowners in Bombay. "Rambler" and "Onlooker" have discussed this question at length. So I will only place my views before the public. First of all we must consider as to why the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, thought of these reforms! The high rates of premium were collected by these insurance companies for years. The great majority of them are foreign companies; but since the Indian companies began to establish themselves and won the confidence of the public, these benevolent foreign companies began to find out some scheme to crush the Indian insurance companies. The reforms mean nothing but reducing the rates and commission of the brokers and agents; the result would be that while foreign companies with their big funds and connections throughout the Continment will prosper Indian companies will have to suffer, because the premium will be less while the expenses of the management will, however, remain the same. The Millowners' Association have started a fight with the Insurance Association because the commission rates of the agents are slightly curtailed, and therefore the pockets of the mill agents suffer. Sir Fazulbhoy and others have issued a circular to consider how and with which companies to place mill insurance in future. It is a good sign indeed, to find mill agents considering whether it is worth while placing their insurance with America. Non-tariff or Indian companies propose moreover to form a mutual society or fund.

MILL AGENTS' POSITION.

Strictly speaking many of the millowners are insurance agents. No sooner is an agency of the mill transferred to another firm the insurance companies at once snatch away the agency from the retiring mill agent and the new firm is appointed as insurance agent. The insurance companies do not care to know what the position of the party is except that he is a mill agent. I know many instances in which insurance agencies were withdrawn as soon as the parties ceased to be mill agents. In short the insurance agency is given to those who have the mill agency.

Let us see now what type of businessmen these mill agents are. Most of the capital invested in the mills belongs to the Indian people, and most of the agents are Indians. Most of the mill agents are members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Chamber has always advocated the use of Indian goods and support to Indian industries. What has the Chamber done in this respect? Has it passed any resolution requesting Indian mill agents to place their insurance with Indian insurance companies and support them? At present there are only two Indian mill agents who represent Indian insurance companies and they are Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Narottam Morarji. I wish to blame the Indian shareholders of mills because when they attend meetings of the mills they do not question the directors and agents as to why mill insurance is not placed with Indian insurance companies. As a shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Ltd. I had put such a question to Sir Victor Sassoon in the general meeting of the shareholders. I wish every shareholders would ask the mill agents to place mill insurance with Indian insurance companies only. I am glad my friend Mr. Osman Sobani has sent a letter to Sir Fazulbhoy, requesting him to ask the fire insurance association to reduce the present rates by another 25 per cent.; this is reasonable because for a number of years the amount paid by fire insurance companies on mill risk is very small.

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRIES.

The foreign insurance companies have as usual spread their net before the Indian insuring public and mill agents and the sooner the public realises the danger from that quarter the better. The foreign insurance companies which have profited for years by the patronage of the Indian public and Indian mill agents must now understand that the Indian public has not remained as foolish as they think. The insuring public, mill agents and shareholders will co-operate with each other and will support the Indian insurance companies, and thereby save annually nine crores of insurance drain on India. To my mind the present controversy can be brought to an end by abolishing all the chief agencies which are held by the mills at present and the mill companies should place their own business at most favourable rates with the Indian insurance companies in Bombay. India will not get Swaraj without supporting Indian industries. Will not mill agents now at least resolve to support Indian insurance companies? Let us wait and see for the present. Will Sir Fazulbhoy take the lead?

Notes of the Day.

Japan's Difficulties.

The Three Powers' Conference on reduction in naval armaments will prove a farcical affair immediately the representatives of Britain, America and Japan try to settle down to the practical business of agreeing to reductions which affect all of them in the same manner. That they are conscious of the futility of such a practical attempt is indicated in their unanimous desire to shelve the question on to a technical committee. The committee will meet and make its report ready for the General Conference on Disarmament in November next and in the meanwhile the Powers can say that they came to appreciate one another's position much better by these preliminary discussions. The Japanese Government has, however, made it absolutely clear that its own difficulties in accepting reduction of the type which America and Britain propose are so insuperable that it cannot agree to come to terms with them. Japan stands to lose in political security and naval strength if it accepts the American idea of extending the 5—5—3 ratio to smaller craft or the British proposal to reduce battleship tonnage. The American naval experts are reported to be cynical about the success of the Conference. They have reason to be.

Dog*In The Manger.

It was an excellent suggestion Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar made to the Australian people when he told them in a Press interview at Melbourne that a friendly conference should be held between India and Australia "to remove the reproach attaching to the White Australia policy." That policy is bound to appear to people in other parts of the world of a dog in the manger type. There are vast spaces of territory in the huge Australian Continent which the all too few White men there can never hope to people. They need the co-operation of other parts of the Empire for the purpose, and there is no reason why they should not welcome Indians. There will be no objection on India's part to Australia's insisting on certain reasonable safeguards such as a decent standard of living and protection of race purity. As members of the British Empire, Indians certainly have "superior rights" to colonise Australia as compared with the riffraff of Europe who can now secure entry there merely because of their skin.

The Spirit of Youth.

Some time ago when the British Communist Party wanted to send a small delegation of British children aged twelve or thirteen years for an educational two months' tour to Moscow, the Baldwin Government came down with the fiat that they should not go and refused them passports at the eleventh hour. Nothing daunted five boys and one girl under charge of two elderly persons have, however, left for Russia this week in the Soviet steamer "Yonshar." They have indentification certificates with them although they are denied passports. Whatever vengeance the Baldwin Government wish to take against the British Communists for this success of theirs in making a laughing-stock of Tory tactics can hardly be visited on the children when they return, because even for the Tory Press and politicians the argument that a group of tiny children who have spent two months in Russia can return to England as dangerous Bolsheviks for subverting "law and order" will appear singularly ineffective for use against the British "Reds."

Students' Conferences.

Conferences are the order of the day and none need be surprised at the Dacca students too holding a conference of their own. We only wish there were more such activities among students. We remember that about a decade ago the college students of the Bombay Presidency used to hold annual conferences, but we do not know why they have ceased doing so. Enterprising students in the Bombay colleges may well make attempts to revive the institution. Even if, in the beginning, it is confined to the city of Bombay, it may later be expanded to cover the whole Presidency. Students' conferences, from which political discussion need not be eschewed, serve a very useful purpose inasmuch as they broaden the outlook of students, who will soon be called upon to play the role of active citizens. The Dacca students have passed some useful resolutions of special interest to students the most important of which is that which calls upon them not to take part in communal activities. We trust some attempt will be made to put them into practice. Bombay students can do at least as well as their Dacca friends.

Our Puritans.

Every society has its Puritans, insufferable prigs to whom every opportunity which their fellow-beings contrive to amuse themselves is only a trap and a pitfall for the human race to rush still deeper into the morass of depravity. But we had no idea that Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe, a representative of Dadar on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, could take such a puritanical view of cinemas as to write in accents of terror and disgust at the very idea of a cinema theatre being established in this rapidly developing suburb. The film industry will resent his looking upon a cinema in the same light as a liquor shop and his argument that a cinema theatre is a danger to public safety is ridiculous. Mr. Sahasrabuddhe may know his Dadar well, and have an intimate knowledge of what happens in its "wadis," but he will not be able to persuade many people that a cinema theatre is a rendezvous for thieves. Let him devote himself to a propaganda for improvement in the type of films shown in Bombay cinemas. He will be on better ground there.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ENTENTE

TO FORM ANTI-SOVIET FRONT

"ADMIRABLE AND STATESMANLIKE BRITISH PLAN."

LONDON, June 23.

Tokio.—Despite the firm stand against 5:5:3 ratio, opinion is generally expressed that satisfactory compromise will be reached at the Naval Conference at Geneva. The "Nainichi Shimbum" regards the British plan as "admirable and statesmanlike, going deep to the root of the disarmament question." The journal, while not opposing 9 the Anglo-Japanese co-operation suggests the possibility of Great Britain's attempting to use the Conference to establish an Anglo-Japanese entente, aimed at drawing Japan from Russia with view to forming an anti-Soviet front in the Far East.

The "Jiji Shimpo" says that Japan may propose a tripartite pact, guaranteeing mutual peace and safety.—Reuter.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

SHANGHAI PREPARATIONS

LONDON, June 23.

Shanghai.—Agitation for an anti-Japanese boycott is daily extending. Local Chinese cotton goods exchange notifies that no business will be done in cotton yarn after the end of June. The anti-Japanese Boycott Union has notified brokers of different exchanges that no settlements for Japanese goods must be made between June and November. Situation in the mills cannot yet be ascertaining.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION BILL

REPORT STAGE COMPLETED UNDER GUILLOTINE

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons, the report stage of the Trade Union Bill has been completed under guillotine.—Reuter.

THREE MEN EXECUTED IN PERSIA

FOR TAMPERING WITH IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

LONDON, June 23.

Teheran.—Four officials of the War Office have been found guilty of tampering with important documents and codes and have been condemned to death. At the recommendation of the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, no one who is the son of a member of the Mejliss has been commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment. Three others have been executed.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR'S PROTEST

SOVIET POLICY CONDEMNED

LONDON, June 23.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the British Labour Party, at a joint meeting at the House of Commons protested against the policy of the Soviet Government in executing persons innocent of Voikoff's murder, as a reprisal for it.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PLOT DIVULGED

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BOMBING BRITISH LEGATION

LONDON, June 23.

Athens.—A communist plot to bomb the British Legation was told to the authorities by a communist tailor named, Kavandas who gave the address of two, Communists alleged to be involved. The police searched the house but found nothing but five dynamite cartridges were discovered in Kavandas's lodging. The informer and the two men have been arrested.—Reuter.

B. F. BHARUCHA AT NAGPUR

SUB-POST-MASTER INTERFERES WITH SATYAGRAHA NEWS

NAGPUR, June 23.

The Secretary, Taluk Congress Committee, Hinganghat informs that the Sub-Post Master Hinganghat refused to book a Press telegram addressed to a number of Nationalist newspapers regarding the Nagpur Satyagraha movement.

The telegram referred to the meeting which was addressed by Mr. Arjunlal Sethi who expressed his faith that the movement would spread all over India within a few months.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has arrived in Nagpur.—Free Press.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

WILL IT BE A FAILURE?

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, June, 22.

Washington.—Despite the apparent disagreement at Geneva on almost every point at issue, President Coolidge, who is in daily telephonic communication with Mr. Kellogg, is represented as being very hopeful of the success of the Conference.

The same optimism pervades Washington generally, but it is in no way unanimous.

Senator Borah cautiously declined to appraise the proposal, but he combatted the suggestion that the United States should enter the naval armament competition if the Conference failed.

Others headed by big navy men anticipated failure from the start or fear that the United States will be hoodwinked into accepting the second or third position as a sea Power.—Reuter.

"COUNTRY VEERING ROUND TO RESPONSIVISM"

PALGHAT BOARD INCIDENT

MADRAS, June 23.

An unforeseen incident occurred when the Palghat Taluq Board decided on Tuesday to present an address of welcome to the Health Minister who was at the time in Palghat.

As soon as voting was over, some members walked out in protest against certain sentiments expressed in the address. The question came up for discussion as an emergent resolution and the protestants did not join the welcome.

The Taluq Board, in the address, after complimenting "the practical sagacity of the Independents, "stated that" the barren policy of sitting on the fence and of obstructing, will naturally die out of sheer inanition. We are glad to note that the country is steadily veering round to the policy of Responsive Co-operation."

Three of the members did not agree with the above sentiments and said that the whole thing was done behind their back. They then walked out in protest.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA'S PRESSURE ON MANCHESTER

MERCHANTS REFUSE TO PURCHASE

CALCUTTA, June 23.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says that according to "The Financial Times" statements have been made in Manchester that Calcutta merchants have combined to force Lancashire manufacturers to accept low and unremunerative rates for cotton goods. It is also stated that some in Manchester are encouraging the movement.

A prominent merchant of Manchester opined that it was but natural that the buyers in Calcutta should refuse to purchase at the present prices. They have seen the price of yarn has been put up a penny per pound and the price of raw material in ascending and naturally they feel that this is not the best time to buy.—Free Press.

ABDUL AZIZ BOUND OVER

FOR OBSTRUCTING HINDU PROCESSION

DELHI, June 23.

Mr. Chaudhuri Sarat Singh, First Class Magistrate, convicted Abdul Aziz under Section 107 I.P.C. for having obstructed a Hindu procession in Sudder Bazar and sentenced him to be bound down under a personal bond for Rs. 500 and security of Rs. 500 for keeping peace for one year.

The accused furnished the necessary security and executed a personal bond for Rs. 500.—Free Press.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

PROF. MALKANI'S RESIGNATION

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

Professor Malkani of the Gujarat Vidyapith has resigned from the Vidyapith and joined the Sind National College, Hyderabad, which is affiliated to the Bombay University.

It would be remembered that recently Mr. Gandhi described Prof. Malkani as one of his finest co-workers.—Free Press.

MADURA-TRICHINOPOLY ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

OOTACAMUND, June 23.

It is understood that the Madura-Trichinopoly section of the South Indian Railway will be electrified early and the current will be supplied by the proposed Pykari Power Station.

As it is not proposed to take the current to Madras under the Pykara system, owing to the enormous cost it will involve, the electrification of the Madras Suburban Railway may be delayed for sometime.—Free Press.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE WITH KHADI.

MASS ACTION, THE EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

WREST PROTECTION FROM GOVT.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO MILL-OWNERS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India".—

The long delay which took place in the publication of the Tariff Board report was almost a certain indication of the rejection of any recommendation for granting further protection to the great mill industry. The Government will not offend Japan by discriminating against it and favouring Lancashire. And it dare not displease Lancashire by applying it any protective duty. For Lancashire is the Government in substance; and to grant India effective protection against Lancashire would be almost like committing suicide.

This question of protection for the mill industry against Lancashire and other foreign competition is a question of life and death for India as it is supposedly one of life and death also for Lancashire. To realise the truth of this statement, one has merely to look at the table of imports. Imports from Lancashire are by far the largest of all the other imports, nearly half of all British imports. Lancashire has risen on the ashes of India's greatest cottage industry and it is sustained by the exploitation of the helpless millions of this land. The indigenous mill industry is really regarded as an interloper, and if it could be decently squashed in the interest of Lancashire, it would be suppressed without ceremony. The stupendous interest of Lancashire is allowed to over ride every moral consideration. The existence of that industry harms both Lancashire and India. It has reduced India to pauperism, and India's pauperism reduces Lancashire to moral bankruptcy.

The mill-owners of India will never be able to vindicate their position in the face of this almost insurmountable obstacle, unless they courageously make common cause with the people and force protection from the Government. It is the country's right. If a country has the right to determine the composition of its inhabitants, and to exclude those whom it considers to be detrimental to its existence, it has a greater right to determine the composition of the goods that it would permit to be imported within its borders and to exclude those that it may consider to be harmful to its population.

There can be no doubt that foreign cloth is the most harmful among all our imports. The mill industry may for a time flourish somehow, it may also show a temporary prosperity by various manipulations or by favourable accidents; but unless it secures effective protection against all foreign cloth it is bound to go under sooner or later, and certainly much sooner than one expects. Some day or other there is bound to be a real sustained mass awakening, whether mad and undisciplined but organised in its own madness, or (as I hope), disciplined and organised non-violently. And when it comes the indigenous mill industry, unless it is recognised as their own by the masses, will perish in the flames that must overtake foreign cloth. It is time for the mill-woners to make common cause with Khadi and wrest protection from an unwilling Government. There is room enough for years to come for both, if the province of each is now marked out and rigidly respected. It is then possible for them to prosper in spite of Government aloofness and even insidious opposition. But this pre-supposes intelligent sacrifice on the part of the mill-owners, a vital combination amongst them and an iron determination to carry through their programme.

I was glad to notice an authoritative repudiation of the rumour that cut in the wages of the mill-hands was contemplated as a reply to the Government's decision. It would have been suicidal. What is wanted at this time is not antagonising labour, but making common cause with labour and regarding mill-hands as much proprietors of the mills as the share-holders and agents. If the share-holders supply the capital, the labourers supply the muscle for the conversion of capital into cloth. A combination, therefore, between the mill-owners, the mill-hands and the masses would be an irresistible combination when the Government dare not ignore. Will the mill-owners have enough foresight, courage and patriotism for the task? The 1s. 6d. ratio, it was contended (with a great degree of force in the contention), was a hit against that great industry and a gift to Lancashire. The resolution on the Tariff Board report is another such hit and therefore another gift to Lancashire. I wonder whether this last hit will stir the mill-owners to right action. No petition, no resolution in the Legislative Assembly will be of any use unless it is backed by effective mass action, and, in my humble opinion, it is not possible to conceive of any nobler mass action than I have ventured to suggest. "Young India".

MAHATMA'S HEALTH IMPROVES

TO RESUME TOUR IN MID JULY

AHMEDABAD, June 23

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, who has just returned from Bangalore, where he had gone to see Mr. Gandhi, said to a representative of the Free Press of India that Mr. Gandhi's health is now steadily improving though he is still weak. He will stay at Bangalore till about the middle of July, and then intends to resume his tour with a light programme.—Free Press.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM

BILL TO BE ENACTED BEFORE END OF 1929

LIBERAL OPPOSITION

LONDON, June 22.

In the course of the resumed debate on the House of Lords reform in the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead stated that in view of Mr. Baldwin's declaration at the last election, Government intended to enact a Bill for the reform of House of Lords in the present Parliament, namely, before the end of 1929.

Lord Beauchamp, Liberal leader, said that the Liberals would be obliged to oppose the Government's proposals as long as they saw in them a permanent Conservative majority.

Lord Parmoor (Labour) also opposed.

Lord Elibank expressed the opinion that it would be most dangerous if the measure were agreed to, under which the Peers would be elected by outside electors. With reference to this, he cited the example of Dominions which had modelled their constitutions on that of the Mother of Parliaments. They had created second Chambers which were entirely nominated by Government, with the result that these Senates worked well and earned the gratitude of the people of Dominions.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow. Reuter.

WANTED A FUNCTIONING OPPOSITION

LONDON, June 22.

Rugby—The House of Lords continued, to-day the debate on its own reform in the light of the recently announced proposals of the Government. These, in brief, reduce the size of the House to 350 members, which is half the existing number, part of this to be elected by peers and part to be nominated by the Crown, the period of service being twelve years. Lord Birkenhead stated that it was certainly the intention of the Government to pass a measure of reform within the lifetime of the present Parliament, and to do so without imperilling the main principles of the Parliament Act, he contended that the House of Lords could not function whilst there was no adequate means by which the Opposition party in it could also function. The House would never be effective when the Labour Party was in power or when it was not, unless there sat on the front Benches real Labour representatives with a considerable number of supporters behind them.—B. O. W.

SEGRAVE NOT TO DEFEND HIS TITLE?

LONDON, June 22.

It was reported from Dayton Beach that Major Segrave who was understood to have retired had sent a letter to the Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce announcing his intention to defend his title early in 1928 at the 25th anniversary of the revival of the hard beach racing there.

Major Segrave, however, in an interview with the Reuter has denied the report. A message from Dayton Beach added that Malcolm Campbell, the holder of the English records, would probably also compete.—Reuter's Special.

MR. SASTRI TO SEE DR. MALAN

LONDON, June 23.

Cape Town.—Rev. C. F. Andrews will proceed to Pretoria on June 27th to meet the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, who will await Minister Dr. Malan's arrival from Cape Town. Mr. Sastri will then go to Durban where the Earl of Athlone will be in residence. Mr. Sastri is likely to stay at Durban for some time. Mr. Andrews arrives at Bulawayo on July 10th and sails from Beira for India on July 22nd.—Reuter.

CARR'S FLIGHT TO INDIA.

CAUSE OF FORCED LANDING UNKNOWN

POSSIBILITIES OF ALL-METAL AEROPLANES

LONDON, June 22

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Lord Apsley with regard to the cause of failure of the attempt of Carr and Gillman to reach India, Sir Philip Sassoon said that owing to the damage sustained by the machine hitting water, it was improbable that the exact cause of forced landing could ever be ascertained with certainty, but it was probably due to a temporary stoppage of the petrol pipe and, not to any inherent defect in the construction of the aircraft or engines. The Air Council had noted with interest the recent performances of all-metal aeroplanes in long-distance flights, and the Air Ministry would carefully follow their development. Several types of all-metal monoplanes had been built or were being constructed, in England. It could not be assumed that the all-metal monoplane had proved to be of a type suitable for general purposes of the Air Force or transport undertakings.

ROUTE OVER PERSIA.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Persian Government had now agreed to the British Commercial Aeroplanes flying over Persia "en route" from Egypt to India.

Sir Philip Sassoon replied in the negative, and said that Government was pressing the matter as much as they could, and, meanwhile, they were exploring every possible route.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

DEBATE ON PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES

LONDON, June 22.

At the Imperial Education Conference, Mr. Matthan (Mysore) expressed the Indian States' appreciation of the invitation to them to send delegates. The Conference discussed the relation between vocational and cultural aims in education with special reference to the problems of the Indian States.

Mr. Matthan explained the reforms recently made and contemplated in those States with the object of introducing more realistic curriculum in schools and colleges. Mr. K. S. Vakil (Bombay) has been appointed a member of the Committee on the training of teachers.—Reuter.

FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

LOCARNO POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED

RUGBY, June 21

Private conversations which took place at Geneva between the Foreign Ministers during the recent meeting of the League Council were the subject of a statement in the House of Commons to-day. The Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Locker Lampson, said that the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Germany took part in the two conversations. There was a free exchange of views on all matters of common interest and explanations were offered on the policies of the different countries represented. No new engagements were undertaken or even sought by any of the parties but all expressed their determination to continue to execute the policy of Locarno and the British Foreign Secretary reports that he is confident that one result of the conversations will be to facilitate early execution on one side as on the other of those measures which still remain to be taken to give complete effect to the previous agreements of the powers such as for instance as the resolution of the Ambassadors Conference relating to troops in Rhineland and various points still outstanding in regard to disarmament.—B. O. W.

RAJKUMARI TELLS HER STORY

SHE WAS ALWAYS AFRAID OF HIRALAL

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Rajkumari further examined in the Court, yesterday, in the case in which one Padamprasad was charged with selling her away for immoral purposes, said that it was not true that Padamprasad had abducted her from her father's house in Nepal. Nor was she taken away by Padamprasad for the purpose of getting her married.

While she was at Benares, she was confined in a thickly wooded room and her screams none could hear. She begged of her father for release when he called at Benares. It was not true, she proceeded, that her father had given her in marriage to Hiralal at Benares. The marriage was never performed.

She was always afraid of Hiralal and always objected to go into his room. At the first opportunity she made her escape from his hands and related her story to the Police.—Free Press.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, ... BOMBAY

UNDAUNTED BY OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

BRITISH CHILDREN'S DEPUTATION TO MOSCOW

FIVE OUT OF EIGHT GO WITHOUT PASSPORT

LONDON, June 22.

The Propaganda Committee of Children's delegation to Soviet has made a statement that five boys and one girl in charge of a man and a woman sailed from London yesterday by the Soviet steamer "Youshar" for Russia. They already had passports while it was found unnecessary for the other five to have passports as they carried identification certificates with them. The Delegation will investigate the school life and organisation of the "Young pioneers", summer camps, rest homes and the Children's City, which was once the home of the Tsar and his nobles.—Reuter.

(A London message,dated 14th inst. stated, in this connection:—

"The plan of the British Communist Party to send a delegation of half a dozen British children aged 12 or 13 to Moscow on two months' tour, as the guests of the Young Communists in order to afford them an insight into the Young Red methods has been knocked on the head owing to the Foreign Office refusing to issue passports. A farewell meeting at Bethnall Green Town Hall consequently fell rather flat. Some children violently protested against the injustice of it all.)

A MONSTROUS MURDER

HUSBAND BUTCHERS WIFE TO DEATH

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Account of a horrible murder of a young wife by her husband while the infant son was imploring to save his mother at his feet was communicated to the Alipore Police.

It would appear that Ahmad Mandal married Panjan Bibi, a girl of 19 years and had a son by her who is now five years old. For some time past the husband and wife were not pulling on well and one day the husband shut the wife into a room, bolted the door from inside with the object of murdering her. As he was about to strike his wife, his son fell at his feet and begged of him with tears in his eyes to save his mother. Nothing daunted, he hacked Panjan Bibi to several pieces and when alarm was raised by the son, he rushed out and escaped.

The boy gave a vivid description of the crime before the police. The murderer is still absconding.—Free Press.

FREQUENT MOTOR ACCIDENTS

REPRESENTATION TO AUTHORITIES

SURAT, June 23.

A child of five was crushed to death yesterday under a motor omnibus. This has created consternation as accidents due to careless driving have been many during the past few months in Surat and people have made representations to the authorities.—Free Press.

MUNSIFF COMMITS SUICIDE

HIS LAST LETTERS

DARBHANGA, June 23.

Mr. Sushil Chandra Mukherjee, Munsiff of the First Court, Darbhanga committed suicide last night by shooting himself. Early this morning, his body was found lying just at a few yards distance from his bungalow near a tank. A double barrelled gun was found by his side.

Two letters, one addressed to the District Magistrate and the other to his wife at Darjeeling, have been found in his room by the police. In his letters, Mr. Mukherjee assigned no reasons for this act of his but had simply stated that he decided to commit suicide after mature deliberation and for reasons best known to him only.

Recently, he was transferred here from Bhagalpur and has taken charge of his post here in the first week of this month.

Mr. Mukherjee was a Christian and it is reported that one of his daughters is at present in England.—Free Press.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN MADRAS

LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED

MADRAS, June 23.

Another serious motor accident occurred to-day before the Memorial Hall as a result of which three persons including a lady have been seriously injured.

It was a big bus and the driver was driving it at top-speed just to overtake another but in the attempt, the bus got dashed against a Tram post. On account of the violent impact, the pole has been shaken. The engine of the bus has been completely wrecked and the wind-screen, which was shattered into hundreds of pieces, caused very serious injuries to the driver.—Free Press.

BURIAL GROUND FOR PET ANIMALS.

DR. VIEGAS RESOLUTION ACCEPTED

MOTION FOR STANDARD TIME REJECTED.

Two questions of very primary importance to the City o fBombay, were disposed of by the Municipal Corporation in its meeting at the Corporation Hall on Thursday afternoon. The first was about the possibility of securing a place for the disposal of small domestic animals and the second was a time-worn controversy regarding the adoption of Standard Time by the Cunicipal Corporation.

After several sundry interesting items on the agenda had been hurriedly gone through, Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner he requested to report whether it is possible to provide a place for the disposal of small domestic pet animals. One member of the Corporation queried whether the animals mentioned in the resolution were live stock, dead stock or both kinds."

Dr. Viegas, in moving the resolution, very clearly pointed out that there was immediate necessity of setting apart a piece of land for either the cremation or burial of small domestic animals. The big cities like London and Paris had made a provision of that kind and it was only in fitness of things that the City of Bombay also should have a similar provision made. The mover further argued that from the sanitary stand-point of view alone a strong case would be made out in favour of a special burial ground for small domestic animals.

Seconding the proposition Mr. B. G. Horniman urged the Corporators to deal that subject with the serious attention it deserved. He regretted the fact that in a big City like Bombay there were no places for the disposal of pet animals after their death.

Mr. Boman Behram also supported the motion, and entirely agreed with the views expressed by the mover and the seconder of the resolution.

DR. JAVLE OPPOSES.

Dr. Javle opposed the motion on the gound of scarcity of lond in the heart of the City. His contention was that there were not sufficient places for the cremation and burial of the dead bodies of human beings and yet the Corporation was asked to provide for a site for the disposal of animals. In spite of their affection for pet animals they had to take into consideration an irresistible fact that they were living in the small island of Bombay. He wanted a burial ground for animals but not before an adequate provision was made for the disposal of the dead bodies of human beings.

A SACRED DUTY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee congratulated the Corporation upon the sincerity and seriousness with which they had proceeded to dicsuss that problem. Continuing he said that it was not only a question of showing love or regard for the dead but it was a question of discharging a sacred duty enjoined upon mankind. He wanted the Corporation to be always in a condition to bury the dead in the city.

Mr. Dabholkar wanted that the word "small" be deleted from the original resolution. Why not provision he made for all domestic animals instead of small ones alone.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

After several other members had expressed their views, the Commissioner opposed the motion on the plea that the cases of dead animals coming to the Municipality were very rare. He could well understand the sentiments that had prompted the mover of the resolution. The section 376 imposed a duty upon the Commissioner to make provision for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals. The point which they had to consider was whether there were enough cases likely to occur to justify provision of special facilities for the burial of dead animals. How many people were there who would come forward to erect tombstones on the graves of their pet animals. In the case of small animals it would be perhaps possible to provide land in the heart of the town but if the people liked to inter large animals, such as cows and horses, no land for that purpose could be found in the island of Bombay. The Commissioner, therefore, suggested that the proposition should not be passed by the Corporation. The cases, he concluded, occurred so rarely that they would not be justified to make any special provision for pet domestic animals.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey opposed the motion and Dr. Mehta gave reasons why people did not report cases to the Municipality. At this stage a closure was moved and accepted.

Dr. Viegas, in replying to the debate, assured the House that a place asked for in the resolution would certainly be available and the Health officer had given a promise to the effect.

The original resolution when put to vote was carried by an overwhelming majority.

ADOPTION OF STANDARD TIME.

A huge controversy then ensued on the resolution regarding the adoption of Standard Time by the Municipal Corporation. Mr. W. H. Neilson moved "that this Corporation adopt Standard Time with effect from the 1st of August 1927."

The mover of the resolution styled the Bombay Time and Standard Time as local time and Indian time. His submission to the House was that Bombay Time was in no way a correct time. It was not even sun time. There being two times in a single city, confusion and inconvenience were inevitable. For people having got to fulfil appointments according to different times, the difficulty was still greater. According to Mr. Neilson in a matter of that nature there should not be any place for sentiment and superstition. He said he had considered all possible objections and had come to the conclusion that a case for the adoption of Standard Time by the Corporation was very clear and evident. If Sir Phirozshah Mehta were living to-day, he would have been only too glad to change his ideas and fall in line with the changing times. Concluding the mover said he was told that there was no religious objection coming in the way of a suitable change of time. He was at a loss to know how special time added to the greatness of the city.

Dr. Mistry seconded the proposition.

MR. BOMAN BEHRAM OPPOSES.

Mr. Boman Behram wanted to move an amendment that Government be requested to introduce Bombay Time throughout their offices in the city. The President could not allow that sort of amendment as it dealt with a different matter altogether. Mr. Boman Behram then opposed the main resolution. Dr. Moos, he said, who was a member of the Corporation had twice before brought the same proposition but he had failed in his attempt. The Bombay Time had been with the Corporation for a period of full 21 years and during that period it had worked splendidly. All the Bombavites knew very well that their Municipality had got Bombay Time. It was only a few Sahebs come from foreign lands that were inconvenienced by the Bombay Time. To others it was as suitable as the Standard Time. The speaker further reminded the House that the Standard Time was foisted upon the country in the days of Lord Curzon., the most autocratic Viceroy India had ever had. Sir P. M. Mehta had said in one of his speeches that so far as Bombay was concerned they had nothing to do with Standard Time. It was Sir P. M. Mehta who very boldly resisted the attempt of the Government to force Standard Time on India and it was only proper for them to honour the memory of that great Corporator by following his wishes.

Sir Phiroz Sethna, in a vigorous speech, supported the adoption of Standard Time. He maintained that the existence of two times in the city was causing no end of confusion and inconvenience to the citizens and especially to businessmen. He asked Mr. Boman Behram and the Corporators who thought like him if they had Bombay Time in their pockets.

DON'T ADOPT SLAVISH MENTALITY

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Dr. Deshmukh, and opposed the adoption of Standard Time. He wanted to retain the Bombay Time as a permanent protest against the high-handedness of the Government that was responsible for forcing the Standard Time upon them. He did not like the idea that the Corporation should adopt a slavish mentality.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Dr. Deshmukh. Mr. J. B. Petit also opposed the motion at this stage a closure was moved and accepted. Mr. W. H. Neilson's original resolution was then put to vote. In the division that followed 28 members voted for Standard Time and 40 against. The motion was declared lost.

The proceedings then terminated.

ALLEGED INSULT TO PROPHET

LAHORE MUSLIMS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA

SYMPATHY WITH "MUSLIM OUTLOOK"

LAHORE, June 22.

A crowded public meeting of Mussalmans of Lahore was held to-night in the Municipal gardens outside Delhi Gate, under the presidency of Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, when strongly worded resolutions were passed denouncing attacks on the Prophet of Islam alleged to be made in certain Hindu newspapers, characterising them as a direct result of the judgment delivered in the "Rangila Rasul" case, calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to stop such "scurrilous" writings by issuing an ordinance, to remain in force until another judicial pronouncement was obtained from the High Court or the Privy Council, or the law was amended, and requesting the Secretary of State to ask Mr. Justice Dalip Singh to resign his seat on the Hight Court bench.

Another resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" in their incarceration, asking the Mussalmans to repeat the offending articles published in the "Muslim Outlook" from every platform and press, and to organise voulnteers to be prepared to go to jail by repeating the offence for which the editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" were convicted.—A. P.

MURDER OF CALCUTTA VAKIL

ACCUSED TO BE EXAMINED BY MENTAL EXPERT

CALCUTTA, June 22

Before Mr. Justice Mukerjee, who presided over the High Court sessions, an application was made to-day, on behalf of Jnanendranath Kundu, who had been committed to the sessions on a charge of murdering Paresh Chunder Sen, a High Court vakil. A prayer was made that the accused should be sent to the Ranchi lunatic asylum for medical observation regarding his mental condition. It was contended that the accused had been a lunatic since 1905, when he lost his wife and three children.

The Judge decided that the Surgeon-General should be asked to request Major Murray, a mental expert, to examine the accused.—A. P.

A UGHT IN STORM

"NOORJEHAN" RENDERED RUDDERLESS

CREW IN EXHAUSTED CONDITION

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Rudderless and with her mast and sails carried away, Noorjehan, alarge country brig hasbeen towed into Calcutta by the Port Commissioners' despatch vessel "Pansy", after a terrible experience in the Bay of Bengal. According to "Statesman", Noorjehan sailed from Negapatam in the third week of April bound for Chittagong with a cargo of mats and earthenware. When at a point parallel with the mouth of Hooghly, the brig was caught in a storm which developed in the Bay on June 4 and which crossing inland, caused much damage to property on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. For two days, the craft was tossed about by the gale which carried away her sails and deck fittings. The crew of seventeen found themselves unable to manage the boat and they sawed off the mast to save the brig from capsizing, having already lost her rudder. Noorjehan was then left absolutely at the mercy of the elements for over a week. The brig was tossed about in mountainous seas, and when the crew had almost given up hope the steamer "Pundit" was sighted. In response to signals from the distressed craft, the captain of the"Pundit" launched his lifeboats and rescued the crew who were in a most exhausted condition. A wireless message was also sent to the port office Calcutta regarding the condition of the Noorjehan, on receipt of which the Port Commissioners sent the "Pansy" in search of the derelict which was eventually found somewhere near the Sandhead.—A. P.

DOCTOR REPLIES TO SWAMI

"SWARAJ PARTY KILLED ITSELF"

AHMEDNAGAR, June 20.

Addressing a public meeting in the evening Dr. Moonje replied to the statement made by Swami Satyadeo that the Mahasabha movement was directed towards killing the Swaraj Party. The doctor said that the Swaraj Party had killed itself by getting the Congress to pass resolutions, which the party knew and believed could not be given effect to either by themselves or by any Provincial Legislative Council. Not only was there no special merit in insisting on a policy and programme found by experience to be unworkable, but passing such impractical resolutions and carrying on such undignified and needless controversy lowered the prestige of the Congress, which they were ruling at present. Dr. Moonje urged immediate abolition of untouchability as the first step in the Shuddhi and Sangathan movement.

NOTICE OR WARNING.

Soon after Dr. Moonje's arrival at Kopargaon, Mr. Baldwin the Deputy Superintendent personally delivered to Dr. Moonje a note from Mr. Macmillan, District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, reading as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given to Dr. Moonje that so long as he abstains from provocative language, Government do not propose to interfere with his tour, but that legal action will be taken against him if and as soon as he offends in this respect."—A. P.

RECEPTION AT BELGAUM

BELGAM, June 23.

In a meeting held here under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Belvi M.L.A., it was resolved to give a grand reception on behalf of Belgaum citizens to Dr. Moonje and Raje Raghoji Bhonsle of Nagpur on 26th instant. Dr. Moonje will come here from Miraj and Raje Bhonsle from South India where he has gone for a happy sojourn. Addresses of welcome will be presented to both the guests on the same evening.—Free Press.

THE THREE ARTS BALL

CHANGE OF DATE

Owing to unforeseen circumstances it has been found necessary to alter the date of the Three Arts Ball, which will now be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Friday (1st July), three days later than was intended originally. The arrangements are making excellent progress and it is announced that Her Highness the Maharani Saheba Scindhia, Regent of Gwalior State, has expressed her intention of gracing the Ball with her presence, for which purpose she is returning specially from Ootacamund.

Good music will be a feature of the evening's entertainment and will be provided by the Three Arts Orchestra of twelve performers, which will play specially composed music during the grand parade. This will synchronise with the judging of the costumes, and for the latter there will be prizes in the western and eastern sections of art, music and literature. Incidentlly those who find any difficulty in securing Eastern costumes may obtain the loan of them from the Imperial Film Company on payment of a nominal sum of ten rupees.

Besides the usual modern ball-room dances the programme will include solo dances performed in national and period costumes by well known local amateurs.

Tickets may be obtained from Begum Atiya Fyzee-Rahamin, "Aiwan-e Rafaat," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, and from Mr. E. J. M. Hudson, C/O The Times of India, Bombay.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S APPLICATION FAILS

HIGH COURT REFUSES TO INTERFERE WITH LOWER COURT'S ORDER

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court heard a revisional application filed by P. D. Shamdasani against the order of the Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. H. P. Dastur, refusing his application for inspection of certain documents belonging to the Central Bank in the case filed by him charging the Directors, Secretary and Accountant of the Bank with having wilfully made false statements in the balance sheets.

The Magistrate had dismissed the complaint in December last on the ground that there was no 'prima facie' case against the accused. That order was set aside by the High Court which directed that the case should be remanded for disposal according to law.

The material statements alleged to be false are (1) "Doubtful or Bad Debts" are shown as nil in the balance sheet as at 30th June 1925 (2) In the balance sheet as at 31st December 1925, doubtful debts are shown only Rs. 5,00,00 and bad debts are shown, by implication, as nil.

On 9th June last, the accused applied to the High Court to allow Mr. Dastur, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, to try this case, which could not do without such permission, he being a shareholder of the Bank and therefore, was "personally interested" in the case.

The necessary permission was given, and the case commenced 'de novo' before Mr. Dastur, and on 17th June last the petitioner applied for inspection of the Bank's account books under section6 of the Bankers Books Evidence Act. But this was summarily rejected by the Magistrate.

Mr. Shamdasani then approached the High Court.

Mr. Shamdasani submitted that the effect of the Magistrate's refusal was to shut out evidence which was not available to the prosecution from any source other than the books and documents in the possession of the Bank.

Their Lordships refused to interfere at this interlocutory stage and expressed no opinion on the merits of the case.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labadias.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that your stars are not in a mood to smile on you, neither will they furiously frown on you like a bureaucrat. This means, in short, that you will lead a life of mediocrity hidden from the fierce blaze of public eye. Penury is your family's frailty, truth to tell. To begin the history of only last two generations, that is, speaking of only the last two personages of your family's genealogical tree which like the bunyan tree has spread its roots far and wide, your grandfather's coats and pants were utilised by your father, with, of course, necessary sartorial operations: and the same family heirloom has now been solemnly bequeathed to you with which you have to adorn your body, with again the necessary dissections and adjustments at your "darji's" hands to suit your anatomy. Nature prearranges its plans a million and billion years ahead. The stature of your father was made short by the Ominiscent Lord, and yours being somewhat taller (even while you were in your 'teens), sartorial cuts and patches would not be many, nor tedious, but would require a few manipulations only, and none, except perhaps the intimate friends of your grandfather and father (if any of them are living) will know the truth about your dress. You will be serving under some kind master who will give you food and lodging, and at times even his cast-off clothing also, as bakshis! (What an irony of fate! your stars seem to have some strange and mysterious connection with clothing!) Though you will accept with gratitude some of these treasures fit for a 'jurriporanawala,' your anger will see no bounds when you are given actual rags. On being reminded by your master, after some time, why you were not wearing those beauties so charitably given you by him, you will have the presence of mind to give him some such excuse that poet Mulla Mehmood Assar gave to the Shiekh-ul-Islam af Tabreez who had given the former some of his rejected garments:—

The Shiekh-ul-Islam has presented me with a garment, a blessed garment that has seen many years. In the beginning of Creation, its warp was prepared by Eve for Adam; and Mary wove it in the loom for the sake of Jesus. Afterwards the torn places were patched up by Fatmah with the thread made from wool taken from the camel of the Prophet. Who am I that I should put on the garment that has been illumined with the light of so many prophets?"

with, of course, some necessary changes in the quotation, substituting your master's name as well as the names of saints or kings and the Prophet of his community, producing electric effect.

Men and Matters.

"Wets" all over the world will be glad to subscribe for a statue to Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's Physician in England, who denounced prohibition in the most scathing terms before the Peers of the British Realm.

* * * * * * *

"Here is a Daniel come to judgment," they will say and they will cherish long and lovingly the language in which he chose to worship alcohol. Fermented liquor was, according to this erratic medical genius, "unbanishable from modern civilization." He added that "it was a part and parcel of the people's existence, associated with their frolics and the celebration of their ceremonies."

* * * * * * *

We in India have not escaped this 'civilization'. And we have abundant evidence here, too, of alcohol's association with "frolics." The trouble is that the frolics become a nuisance to others.

* * * * * * *

A number of the devotees of this alcoholic civilization frolicked before Bori Bunder the other day to the great inconvenience of a crowd of pedestrians whom they pestered with their questions. They wanted to know from every passer-by since when the G. I. P. had put up a second clock at Bori Bunder.

* * * * * * *

But England is becoming decadent. Fancy five out of every six soldiers going to the dry canteen to buy sweets instead of "wetting" themselves thoroughly. Lord Dawson will, we suppose, soon lead a movement for a sweetless England.

* * * * * * *

Some men were arrested the other day for 'satta' gambling. They would not have been touched if they had preferred the civilised form of betting on races. They will have a pretty long opportunity to do so till the purist Dr. Rama Rao's Resolution is passed and enforced.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Rattansey D. Morarjee calls upon mill-owners, "as men with a stake in the country" to take their place in the nation's struggle. The millions "without a stake" will welcome the suggestion in spite of its Patrician flavour.

* * * * * * *

The U. P. Government are humane, sometimes. They demand Rs. 13,500 for electric fans for European prisoners. There is no separate demand for tea, biscuits and beer, nor is it proposed to get Indian prisoners to pull pankhas over their European comrades.

* * * * * * *

The people of Versova regard their liquor shop as a nuisance and a fruitful source of crime, not excluding murders. They may be right in thinking so from a mere humanitarian point of view. But what of the revenue Government would lose by removing the shop! Some people have yet to learn to think imperially.

* * * * * * *

Stranger (to motorist who has ran over a pedestrian) "I say, aren't you going back?"

Motorist: "No—I don't think so. He probably wouldn't apologize."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

	New York, June 23.
Previous closing rate	16.70
To-day's opening rate	16.64
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	16.59
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL

	London, June 23.
Previous closing rate	8.91
To-day's opening rate	8.91
	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	8.85
Difference	—.06

Broach, July expectations 335-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 23.
Silver Ready	25 15 0
	2 annas lower.
Silver Forward	25 15 0
	2 annas lower.

Tone of market.—India sold.

SETH J. BAJAJ IN BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who arrived here from his Mewar tour left this last night for Bombay.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch and the Revd. J. A. Harding lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Central Mental Hospital Yeravda on Wednesday.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

PROS. AND CONS. DISCUSSED

The fourth report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee have issued their report to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in regard to the advisability of starting a monthly municipal journal. It will be remembered that in August 1924 the Corporation passed a resolution that in order to enable the citizens of Bombay to take greater interest in the municipal affairs and to make them betters acquainted with the municipal problems, the Commissioner be requested to start a monthly municipal journal embodying therein various items of municipal administration and other matters of municipal interest. The Commissioner after regretting that owing to pressure of work it was not possible for him to reply earlier, states:

The time, however, in my opinion, has not been entirely wasted as during the interim I have received various offers to publish, edit or contract for the advertisement rights of the Municipal magazine to be published and have actually received one or two orders for copies and several offers of advertisements to be inserted in the magazine. In the interim also an enterprising local paper, the 'Jam-e-Jamshed', has published in Gujarathi a series of illustrated articles on the activities of the Municipality demonstrating thereby that it is possible to discover enough of interest in these ordinary activities to justify placing them in a readable form before the public. I have also received a communication from the Associated Publicity Company of 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, who claim to be responsible for the issue of the 'Calcutta Municipal Gazette' with the approval of the Calcutta Corporation, offering to publish a 'Bombay Municipal Gazette' of not less than 40 pages with a minimum circulation of 2,000 copies to be distributed and sent free without any cost to the Corporation on the understanding that they be given the sole advertising rights for all advertisements accepted for the proposed 'Bombay Municipal Gazette' for a period of 5 years. An inspection of the 'Calcutta Municipal Gazette' referred to, will show that it is an exceedingly unattractive publication from the ordinary citizen's point of view, being printed badly and covered with advertisements on all pages in the most inappropriate places. I cannot believe that such a publication stimulates any real interest in Municipal activities although it may be financially self-supporting as an advertising medium. As a contrast to the Calcutta publication, I forward herewith to be laid on the table of the Corporation a copy of the 'Municipal Record', the official organ of the Auckland City Corporation, New Zealand. It will be seen that it is excellently printed and illustrated, is distributed free and contains no advertisements whatever. Mr. E. G. Pearson, Managing Director of 'The Times of India' has been good enough to discuss the question with me at length, and I agree with him that there are two ways of obtaining the necessary publicity, viz., (1) by means of a separate monthly publication, or (2) a special supplement appearing at intervals in one or more of the local newspapers. Mr. Pearson suggests that a monthly periodical of about the same size as the Auckland paper but containing about 12 pages only, all well illustrated should be printed and distributed together with the local copies of the daily edition of 'The Times of India', i.e., to the extent of about 14,000 copies at the cost of approximately Rs. 1,200 per issue. Assuming that this were done monthly the cost would be about Rs. 15,000 per year. As an alternative, he suggests Rs. 500 'plus' the cost of blocks for a whole page in 'The Times of India' to be devoted to Municipal matters. I have no doubt that the management of other local papers would undertake similar responsibilities and would probably be prepared to do so at a less cost than 'The Times of India'. There would of course be no objection to the invitation of competitive offers, but in my opinion it is absolutely necessary to insist that if a separate publication is to be issued purporting to be the official publication of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it should be got up in first class style and be free from advertisements. I do not think that it would be satisfactory for the Municipality itself to be responsible for the editing and printing of such a Journal. To produce first class results it would be necessary, in such a case, to engage a staff of various kinds which would have to be paid salaries entirely disproportionate to the work involved. It is for the Corporation to decide whether they consider the object to be attained worth a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year or not. I think it will be necessary for the publication to be in English in any case, if it is to make any sort of universal appeal. It would be possible of course to reduce the cost by restricting the publication to three-monthly periods, but the interest evoked would undoubtedly be lessened by the adoption of this course as the magazine would often deal with incidents which had become very ancient history to the knowledge of its readers. As an experiment, however, I have asked the Heads of certain Departments to put up brief reports dealing with their activities during the last three months. These are forwarded herewith and may be laid on the table of the Corporation. On the whole, I am disposed to recommend that offers for the publication and distribution of a monthly Municipal magazine on the lines suggested by Mr. Pearson should be invited from local newspapers considered competent to do the work in a first class manner and I think that the yearly expenditure of a sum of Rs. 15,000 in this manner would be amply repaid by the educative effect of the publication."

After careful consideration of the question the Committee recommended to the Corporation that they might get the scheme further examined by persons connected with journalism.

IDAR SUBJECTS, CONFERENCE

BOMBAY MEETING'S SUPPORT

A public meeting of the subjects of Idar State residing in Bombay was held at Heera Baug Hall on Sunday night when Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, M.L.C., presided. The meeting was attended by a large number of Idarites many of whom had returned from Idar after attending the State Subjects' Conference held there.

Speeches were made by prominent workers and organisers of the Conference condemning the attitude adopted by the Maharaja of Idar towards the Conference. The absence of Dewan appointed by the Government of Bombay and the Superintendent of Police from Idar at a time when the situation there was very grave and their continued disregard of the telegraphic requests of the people to go there were criticised by several speakers.

A resolution supporting the resolution passed at the first session of Idar State Subjects' Conference condemning the actions of the Maharaja Sir Daulatsinhji of Idar and requesting the Government of Bombay to intervene and take immediate action was passed. Another resolution strongly recommended to the Dewan Saheb of Idar to punish severely those who made unceasing efforts which were illegal to break down the State Subjects' Conference. The third resolution congratulated those Muslims of Idar who in spite of powerful pursuasion, did not join the hooligans and remained firmly and boldly with the subjects.

MAGISTRATE RESIGNS

(From Our Correspondent.)

IDAR, June 18.

Although all the guests who had come down to Idar from the mofussil to attend the First Sessions of the State Subjects' Conference, have left by this time, rumours regarding the life and property of several local leaders being in danger are still rife in the town. Mr. Pralhadji Kashiram, Maniar and the Chairman of the Reception Committeee of the Conference have left this for Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Kotak, the Dewan who was absent during the memorable Conference days, arrived at Himmatnagar, the capital of Idar yesterday noon and motored down to Idar the same evening. That very morning, the Maharaja of Idar had visited the place where the Conference was held in company of his relative. In the evening again, the Maharaja accompanied by the Dewan, visited the same place and some notes were made.

It is understood that Mr. V. R. Rajah, the City Magistrate of Idar whose orders were not obeyed by both the police and the booligans during the Conference days, has tendered his resignation. It will be recalled that Mr. Rajah was imported from a Kathiawad State by Mr. Kotak a few months ago.

"PROGRESS OF THE ORIENTAL"

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer has written lengthily about the growth of the 'Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,' in your paper. In this connection I beg to be enlightened on the following points by that gentleman:

(1) How many European officers are working in the Company?

(2) What are their salaries?

(3) What is the salary of the Indian that may be holding the highest place in that office?

(4) Is there any truth in the statement that the European Manager of the 'Oriental' refused to join the proposed Indian Life Insurance Association?

(5) Is it a fact that the 'Oriental' does not exchange papers with Indian Life Insurance Companies that are not under European management?

(6) What is the meaning of 'Government Security' in the name of the Company? Are the Policyholders guaranteed in any way by the Government?

I trust the above information will be forthcoming in full as Mr. Iyer seems to be in the confidence of the Company.

Your, etc.

A Policyholder.

Bombay, June 23.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following donations to the above Fund have been acknowledged from N. M. Wadia Charities for April, Rs. 100; From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar for giving a feast on the Anniversary of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Rs. 146-4-6; From Mr. Alimahomed Necklai, for giving a feast on the birthday of H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 150; From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for June, Rs. 200; From Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Rs. 15; From the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, Rs. 10; From the 5th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, Rs. 20; From the 2nd Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagon, Rs. 30; From the 6th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagon, Rs. 0-2-3.

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH.

MR. PATEL DISCUSSES WITH HIGH COMMISSIONER.

EQUAL STATUS--THE ONLY REMEDY.

INDIAN SPEAKER'S IMPRESSIONS.

The special correspondent of the "Hindu" writes from Westminster as follows:—

Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, gave me a special interview at the National Liberal Club last Friday for publication in your columns. I began by asking him whether he was satisfied with the results of his mission to this country and whether he considered that India had much to learn from our example as regards Parliamentary procedure.

"It is true," said Mr. Patal, "that we have got many things to learn from the Mother of Parliaments regarding points of procedure. I must add, however, that as regards the maintenance of the dignity of the House and the authority of the Chair, India has not much to learn. I regret to say, from the House of Commons. Perhaps it is the other way about."

By way of extenuation I had to plead that his visit to this country happened to coincide with one of the most acute periods of political strife that we have gone through in recent years. Party feeling has been aroused by the Trade Unions Bill to a very unusual degree and Mr. Patel has seen some of the worst effects of it from his seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.

Turning to another topic I asked: "Do you think that the Empire Parliamentary Association is serving a useful purpose and that the Indian Legislatibe Assembly gains by its affiliation to that body?"

"There is no doubt," he replied, "that the Association is doing good work and is helping to prepare the way for the establishment of real Parliamentary institutions throughout the Empire. So far as India is concerned, however, it will only serve a really useful purpose when our country attains equal status in the British Commonwealth."

ENGLISH PARTIES AND INDIAN SWARAJ.

This led me to raise the question of Swaraj and the prospects of achieving it. Out of respect for Mr. Patel's present neutral position in Indian politics I did not suggest that he should express any opinion of a party character, but I asked him in general terms whether he had found in this country a growing sympathy with Indian national aspirations or any disposition to make a substantial advance towards full self-government in 1929.

"All I will say on that point," replied Mr. Patel, "is that there is a growing realisation in the minds of prominent politicians in England that the question of India has got to be solved in the near future. I wish that feeling were more general. In the Tory ranks, where it exists at all, it is very vague and indefinite. I am glad to find, however, that the feeling in favour of satisfying the national demand of India is much more clearly expressed among the members of the second largest party in the House of Commons."

Expressions of sympathy from the Labour Party, as I reminded Mr. Patel were matters of common knowledge, although they had not given much practical effect to that sympathy when they had the opportunity of doing so. Was there any prospect that the party now in power would take such steps between now and 1929 as would revive to some extent Indian confidence in British statesmanship?

On this point Mr. Patel felt that he must be "mum." He preferred not to say anything as to the present attitude of the Secretary of State and other officials whom he has met over here. And, of course, I did not press him for any statement of his views as to the forthcoming Statutory Commission. "All I will say is," he said, "that I am satisfied with the results of my own mission to this country"—referring, of course, to its representative of India's chief deliverative body.

"The speaker of the House of Commons Mr. Whitley, has given me every facility to study the procedure of that Chamber at first hand, and I have had the privilege of several personal consultations with him during my stay in London. I should not fail to mention that the Clerk of the House, Sir Lonsdale Webster, has also been of great assistance to me. I am further indebted to the President of Dail Eireann and the Speaker of the Parliament of Northern Ireland for the cordiality of their reception and the help and information they were able to give me."

HOW MUCH LONGER?

It will be remembered that at the British Indian Union luncheon, where Mr. Patel was one of the principal guests, Lord Reading expressed the view that "the Reforms had proved more successful than was thought possible when they were launched and perhaps even when they were shaped." I ventured to ask Mr. Patel what he thought of that. He repeated in substance what he had said on the occasion referred to, namely, that he wished he was as free as Lord Reading to express his views on the merits or demerits of the Reforms introduced in 1920. Unfortunately his position as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly prevented him from entering upon debatable political questions; but he did put this question to himself and to those who were gathered at theluncheon. "After all, how long must we go on demonstrating to the British Government our fitness and our capacity for responsibility?" And the answer he gave to his own question was: "We Indians have demonstrated times without number that, in whatever positions we have been placed, given responsibility, we can rise equal to the occasion." But he again insisted that there must be equality of status between the two countries.

COLOUR MANIA IN EDINBURGH.

We next discussed the acute feeling which has arisen in Edinburgh through the intolerant attitude of the proprietors of certain cafes, dance halls and theatres towards Indian students. I was able to bring to Mr. Patel's notice the fact that the General Assemblies of both the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church (the most important religious bodies in North Britain) had emphatically protested against this raising of the colour bar by some of their countrymen. The Convener of the Foreign Mission's Committee of the first Assembly said that everyone deplored that such a thing should have happened in these days in Edinburgh. He declared that such incidents as the exclusion of Indians from places of public resort on the ground of colour was repugnant to the feelings of those who represented the Christian faith in this country.

The spokesman of the other Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Drummond, was even more emphatic. He expressed the view that those responsible for such a thing were guilty of the grossest treachery against the British nation, and were doing everything to undermine the stability of the British Empire.

Mr. Patel said he was glad to hear of such outspoken repudiations on the part of Christian leaders in Scotland. But he was not going to let the matter rest where it was. "I have already discussed this episode with the High Commissioner for India," he said, "and I propose to bring it to the notice of the Secretary of State and the Government of India."

"But from another point of view," he went on, "I welcome this treatment of my countrymen in Great Britain because it will bring home to their minds more vividly the fact that unless Indian secures an equal status in the British Commonwealth and is in a position to raise her head with self-respect among the nations of the earth this humiliating treatment of Indians in various parts of the world is bound to continue."

A TOAST TO FREEDOM.

Later in the day Mr. Patel was aa special guest at the annual dinner of past and present European residents of the Bombay Presidency, held at the Hotel Cecil. He and Lord Lamington exchanged the usual and necessary compliments about the attractive features of that part of India and their respective connections therewith but I am glad to note that even to that very unnationalist company Mr. Patel found an opportunity of expressing the hope that at no distant date they would drink the toast of a free and autonomous Bombay Presidency in a free and self-governing India.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Rain during week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi, Kilhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Sowing commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in Upper Sind Frontier and in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water was deficient in canals in Karachi and Hyderabad. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Locusts caused damagees in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Larkana. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follow:—

Percentage below normal:—Sind 25 to 53 Gujarat 18 to 42 Konkan 31 to 38 Deccan 24 to 47 Karnatak 22 to 37.

Persons on Rolief:—There were 2,547 persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District on the last day of the week ending 11th June 1927.

DEMPSEY-RICKARD

TAKES PLACE IN NEW YORK ON JULY 21.

LONDON, June 22.

New York.—Jack Dempsey, after avoiding interviewers in connection with Kearn's litigation, by motoring instead of travelling by train, as announced, has arrived from Wilmington. He conferred with Rickard, and terms have been agreed upon for his meeting Sharkey on July 21st, at New York.

Later, on it was announced that Dempsey had agreed to accept Rickard's terms for a match with Tunney in September 1927 if he beats Sharkey.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF GAMES.

Sussex had by far the worst wicket to-day. Hardinge gave a splendid exhibition, and hit 13 times to the boundary. Russell, in his vigorous innings, hit ten fours. In the absence of Tennyson, Mead captained Hampshire. With Brown he added 213 to the score. Earle who made 62 in 35 minutes hit one six and ten fours. Leg-hits and drives were the feature of Rippon's innings and he sent the ball for one six and 20 fours. Lancashire made 164 for the first wicket. Watson played a sound innings and hit eleven fours. The Jardine-Shepherd partnership, for the fourth Surrey wicket, lasted three hours 16 minutes. Jardine was at the wicket for five minutes over two hours and his score of 118 was compiled mainly through three sixes and 16 fours. Leg-hits were a feature of his innings. Dipper played a patient innings for four hours and hit 16 times to the boundary. —Reuter's Special.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

RESULTS OF THIRD ROUND CONTESTS

LONDON, June 22.

The weather was glorious, but the attendance was again below the usual number. This is regarded as due to the elaborate seeding of draw detracting interest in the early rounds. The following are further results:—

In the second round H. Lester English Davis Cup player beat Kreuzer (Germany) 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

In the third round, De Kehrling (Hungary), beat the Indian Davis Cup player R. England 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Kleinschroth (Germany) beat L. Owen (Rangoon) 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3. Burgnon (France) beat Froithheim (Germany) 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. Kozeluh (Czecho-Slovakia) beat Mahony (Irish Davis Cup player) 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

The eagerly anticipated "battle of babes" filled the centre-court for the first time in the tournament. Miss Nuthall who was greeted as "our Betty" showed all-round superiority over her opponent.

Miss Harvey beat Fran Freidledon 6—4, 8—6.

Others who entered the third round are:—Miss Ryan, Miss Ridley, Miss Wills, and Miss Heine and Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Lycett, Mrs. Peacock, and Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Godfree and Senorita de Alvarez entered the fourth round.

LADIES' AND MEN'S SINGLES.

In the second round of Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Peacock who was bye in first round beat Miss Feltham 6—0, 6—1.

In the second round of Men's Singles Browne beat Holmes 6—4, 10—8, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2.

In men's singles, Brugnon who meets in the next round Kingsley and Dekehrling, Gregory, Condon, and Kozeluh have entered last 16. Tilden. Hunter, Borotra and Lacoste are resting from singles to-day. Kingsley disposed of the only remaining Anglo-Indian Browne 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

The meeting between the British Davis Cup players Gregory and Crole-Rees resulted in a win for the former, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

FIRST ROUND RESULTS.

In the first round, Harada and American Washburn beat the New Zealanders Honourable F. M. B. Fisher and F. Wilding (brother of the famous Anthony Wilding), 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.

In the second round, Miss Betty and Nuthall beat Fraulein Aussem, 6—3, 6—2,—Reuter's Special.

EARLE'S HURRICANE HITTING

MEAD-BROWN PARTNER-SHIP OF 213 RUNS

LONDON, June 22.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Essex versus Oxford University, at Chelmsford—Essex 390 for 8 (Outmore 99, Russell 73, Hipkin 96, not out).

Middlesex versus Lancashire at Lords—Lancashire 365 for 4, (Watson 115, Hallows 82, Makepeace 54, Ernest Tyldesley 88, not out).

Surrey versus Cambridge University at the Oval—Surrey 556, (Jardine 118, Shepherd 126, Peach 96, Irvine 6 for 171). Cambridge 76 for no wicket.

Hampshire versus Yorkshire at Portsmouth—Hampshire 297 for 2 (Brown 142, not out, Mead 105, not out).

Warwickshire versus Leicester at Birmingham—Warwick 240, (Bates 54, Wyatt 61).

Derby versus Gloucester at Derby—Gloucester 240, (Dipper 151), Derby 53 for no wicket.

Sussex versus Kent at Horsham—Sussex 160, (Beslee 4 for 55), Kent 174 for 2, (Hardinge 104, not out).

Somerset versus Worcester at Knowle—Somerset 370 for 8, (Young 77, Earle 62, (A. E. Rippon 133.) Reuter's Special.

CRICKET AT SINGAPORE

Singapore—The match between Australians and the Federated Malay States ended in a victory of the former by an innings and 125 runs. Australians declared their innings at 256 for the loss of five wickets (Woodfull 118, not out). The home team made 53 runs in their first venture, and followed on and were all out for 77. Macartney took six wickets for 24 runs in the Malays' first innings and seven for 18 in the second.—Reuter.

In my capacity [illegible] Dhobis' Union which [illegible] and enviable position [illegible] merous others of similar nature [illegible] ample opportunity of frequently [illegible] what I now term Bombay's 'Living H[illegible]

Alight at the Mahalakshmi Station and go to the Dhobi Ghat Road opposite the Haines Road Burial ground and you come across first the debris of the railway lines under construction from which heaps of dust are always drifting in the air under the varying currents of wind, so that the passage between the Mahalakshmi Station and the Dhobi Ghat is one continuous trial through storm and dust. Then you come to a series of hideous and antiquated smoky hovels eternally emitting smoke and dust and filthy smell which is a composition of the dirt of the Bombay's soiled clothes combined with that of some dead bodies and filthy water sent out by some mysterious subterranean currents which the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality alone is aware of. Smoke and dust and dirt are the order of the day. Early in the morning cart loads of dead animals pass the Dhobi Ghat sending out abominable stench and after them go lorry-loads of Bombay' dirt and dust. What begins in the morning does not end till nightfall. You may count and recount the lorries, carts and all sorts of vehicles down to the bhangis' wagons dragging the worst dirt of the town. These heaps are crowded one over another adjacent to the Ghat. So that every time the cart is emptied of all the poisonous contents, clouds of dust overcast both the skies above and the drying clothes below. This dust and filth are used by the Municipality for the purpose of filling in some of the low lands of the Bombay's Dhobi Ghat.

Such a corner is bound to give rise to a plague and lead to ruin of life and what do you find when you are talking Hell, or walking Hell or breathing Hell? Flies to your left, flies to your right, flies in front of you and flies in your breath even, I have halted at the office of the poor clerk in charge of the Dhobi Ghat—a young Maratha lad, who has risen from the grade of Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 remaining in dirt, dust and flies. Two Municipal peons always fan him to drive away the plague of flies with two papers covered with fly-eating gum spread over with a number of dead flies on both sides of the table. These and mosquitoes, dust and dirt are the orders of the day and the poor Municipal clerk at the Dhobi Ghat with his two peons is a silent martyr.

'How do you feel here'? asked I.

'Horridly unhealthy, 'cough and worry of flies have taken the very life out of us' said he.

'Have you ever asked your masters to help you,' 'Yes, so often' rejoined he. The Municipality creates hell for its employees and the people as well.

Will the City-Fathers remedy the evil? If the dirt of the town is to be accumulated here some remedy should be found to destroy the germs spreading deadly poison among the dhobis, their servants, the municipal employees and all the pedestrians.

DY. COMMISSIONER MR. CAUTY

TO GO ON FURLOUGH NEXT FEBRUARY

Mr. E. L. Cauty, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 1st February 1928, as much privilege leave as will then be due to him followed by furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the total period of his leave to eight months, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expirey of the leave.

JARIWALLA KARIGARS' STRIKE END

The Jariwalla Karigars of Tiki, Nakshi, Kasab, and Badla, numbering in all 250 who had gone on strike for the last two and a half months resumed work on Thursday after the settlement of their differance in rates of certain piece work. The compromise was effected through the intervention of Mr. Syed Munawar the President of the Karigars' Union, with some leading Jariwalla merchants.

...ajkiya' Sabha

...Editor of "The Chronicle."

...In the interest of the Parsi community and the public of Bombay I crave the indulgence of space in your valuable columns to put some open questions to Mr. B. F. Bharucha in regard to the political delusion known as the 'Parsi Rajkiya Sabha' of which he, Mr. Bharucha, is the self-accredited and sole agent, attorney-general, Sir Crackle, dictator, mouth-piece, mandate-giver, speaker, censor, scribe, 'chaprasi,' orderly and cableman all summed up in his own precious person and personality. Like the Inder Sabha of theatrical fame the 'Parsi Rajkiya Sabha' has been looming large from its place in the high between the earth and the sky before the eyes of the credulous masses, waiting to receive Swaraj from the Agent General's own pious hands with gaping mouths.

The Parsi Rajkya Sabha was pitchforked and foisted on the public during the Non-co-operation period when Gandhism was at its height and the Parsis were the only community that would not allow itself to be spotted with it. Mr. Gandhi would have given some of his forefingers, his right hand being reserved for the propagation of Charkha and Khaddar, if he could have drawn the Parsis in the affray. But except Mr. B. F. Bharucha and one or two others the Parsis to a man stood firm. It seems, however, that the six year old Sabha is now drawing its last gasps. Its aerial honey and ambroisal dew are fast drying up.

The Parsis nea a life and let live sort of a people on the face of the globe. They live as it were to love. During the Hindu Parsi disturbances they though of openly denouncing and disowning the Rajkiya Sabha but the next moment they supremely and superbly decided to let the Sabha live on.

The writer of this should not be misjudged. He has all along been and is for a properly constituted Parsi political school of thought, Organisation or Association. He thinks that the Parsis should lose not a minute to disown the Rajkiya Sabha and its Sir Oracles and should start on well-organised lines and lineaments of their own with the venerable Sir Dinshaw Wacha as their loadstar, life and light. A purely Parsi school of politics is a crying need. An institution of the kind on uptodate lines cannot be too soon opened, and training given to capable youths in present day politics so as to make them familiar with the unfamiliar condition of a renovated world.

Now for the questionery:—

(1) By whom, when and under whose auspices the 'Parsi Rajkiya Sabha' was founded (2) Has it been registered? (3) Who are the Patrons, Trustees, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditors, and Life and Ordinary Members? (4) What is the nature and extent of fees, subscriptions, donations and funds if any? (5) In what Bank and in whose name have the collections been deposited and who draws the cheques? (6) What are the Rules and Regulations? (7) Were any speeches or lectures delivered by any of the members besides Mr. Bharucha if so on what subjects, by whom and when? (8) Where is the office or business place situate? (9) Were any meetings of the members convened asd reports of proceedings published; if so when and where? (10) Were men of the stamp and calibre of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Pherose Sethna, Mr. Homi Mody asd others every invited to join the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and if so with what result? (11) Is not the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a misnomer without such men at the helm of affairs? (12) Is the Sabha recognised by Government? (13) Have the Government every enquired isto its status and statutes? (14) Is it not right and proper that Mr. Bharucha should now close this buglesome bungle or call the Sabha by some other.—Yours, etc.

M. M. BANAJI.

Hughes Road, Chawpatty,
June 12.

SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI

A correspondent writes in "Leader."

Sir Manmohandas Ramji, on the other hand, has been in active public and business life for a quarter of a century and ordinary his being raised to the knighthood has excited no comment. Almost every important Bania in Bombay gets the knighthood one day or another and the circumstances that some of the 'Bania' knights' 'are at present the bitterest critics of the Government does not disprove the rule. Here I use the word 'Bania' in its widest sense as 'merchant'. Sir Manmohandas Ramji was a friend of the lat Mr. Tilak and in politics he has rather been an extremist than otherwise. But he is one of the few Bombay merchants who have been dead opposed to the sixteen pence exchange men and his support of the eighteen pence ratio was as unambiguous as it was honest. He was a high exchanger long before the Indian Merchants' Chamber under the lead of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas started the gigantic propaganda in favour of the sixten pence rupee, but all the same his detection from the 'holy case' was keenly resented by the Currency Leaguers, and when I was at Delhi attending the budget session and listening to thundering orations on the ratio question, it was said by many that Mr. (as he then was) Ramji would be raised to knighthood for his support of 18d. The insinuation was as mean as untrue. Certainly Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and several others did not get knighthood because they danced to the tune of Government at one time or other. Then why insinuate against Sir M. Ramji?

...Bania

INDIA AND CHINA

SUN YAT SEN'S TEST FOR SELF GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—San-Yat-Sen, the Father of Modern Nationalism in China, has laid down four distinct tests for real self-government:

(1) "The first is the right of election, so that we may choose statesmen and officials, ho will carry out our wishes."

(2) "The second is the right of veto, or the ower to depose officials, who go against the popular will."

(3) "Thirdly, people's representatives must have the right of originating laws."

(4) And "fourthly, the people's representatives should have the right of repealing or altering laws."

Sun Yat Sen says, that "with these four rights established, the people of a nation will have complete and effective control over their Government." Quite true. Let us see, whether India enjoys any of these rights.

(1) Can the Councils and the Assembly elect their own Executive? No!

(2) Can they dispense with the services of any executive member? No!

(3) Can the Councils propose Legislation? Only, if it does not conflict with the interests of the Executive!

(4) Can the Councils reject any legislation? It can; but it would be soon restored by the Governors!

So ours is a mock Constitution! And yet, we Indians, are so simple-minded that we find our gaze on the coming Commission!

As we cannot get any juice from a reed, however high it may be, or even if it grows on King's own lands: so also we cannot expect any real good from a Royal Commission, that starts its work with prearranged plans, pre-conceived notions, pre-judged conclusions! Have not Indians yet realized, how we have been fooled even recently in connection with the Lee Commission, Muddiman Committee, Skeen Committee, Currency Commission, and the latest cut the Tariff Board Report?

If this Bourbon bureaucracy is defying De Valera, is denying Zaghlul Pasha, is coercing Nationalist China, is it going to yield or to listen to the spirited debate or to the sweet supplication of Indian Councillors? Friends, if you are out for "Real Freedom" of India, then follow the example of Zaghlul Pasha, or Sun-Yat-Sen; but best of all our dear and revered countryman and leader Mahatma Gandhi. Insist on his resuming leadership of the National movement. Then alone, we shall be able to resume our real march towards the Freedom of India, our dear Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

During the week ending 18th June, there were in all 502 attacks and 168 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District as compared with 488 and 165 last week. Satara District reported 202 attacks and 65 deaths against 208 and 86. Of these, Walwa taluka was responsible for 81 attacks and 27 deaths; Tasgaon for 109 attacks and 37 deaths and Satara taluka for 12 attacks and 1 death. No cases or deaths have yet been reported from Karad taluka and Shirala Peta.

Poona District returned 113 attacks and 37 deaths against 164 and 50 in the preceding week. Indapur taluka reported 52 attacks and 19 deaths; Haveli one attack and one death; Mawal 15 attacks and 5 deaths; Sirur 6 attacks and 1 death and Dhond Peta 39 attacks and 11 deaths. There have been no cases or deaths in Poona City.

There were 179 attacks and 66 deaths in the Sholapur District against 112 and 29 last week. Sholapur taluka was responsible for 16 attacks and 6 deaths; Karmala 60 attacks and 28 deaths; Pandharpur 28 attacks and 8 deaths; Barsi 33 attacks and 10 deaths and Malsiras 42 attacks and 14 deaths.

In Ahmednagar District only 8 attacks were reported during the week against 4 last week.

BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 21.

The first Statutory Meeting of the Bandra School Board was held yesterday. Mr. Leo Roderigues the president of the Local Authority, who had convened the meeting said that owing to delay on the part of Government in announcing the names in the Government Gazette, the meeting was considerably delayed. The important item on the agenda was the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the ensuing triennium.

On the motion of Mrs. Anne Almeida Mr. Hiralal Desai was unanimously elected as the Chairman. Mr. Hiralal thanked the members for doing him the honour and he hoped with the co-operation of the members, he would do his best to maintain the high traditions established by its past illustrious Chairman like Messrs. V. J. Patel, K. Natrajan and G. M. Gupte. Mr. Hiralal also thanked the outgoing Chairman, Mr. V. T. Joshi.

Mr. J. S. Perreira was then elected as Vice Chairman of the Board.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES

(Continued from page 6.)

dian Christian Marriages Act. The stumbling block to the establishment of civil marriage in India is the opposition of the Mahomedans. Five years ago I introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly a purely civil marriage law. It was referred to the Select Committee, where, however, the hostility of the Mahomedans became pronounced and as it endangered the whole Bill, I had no option but to omit therefrom the Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis and Jews. The Bill became law in 1923 and legalises inter-marriages between Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains. I am reviving my Civil Marriage Bill again and this time I have been promised substantial support from those who dissented from its provisions on the last occasion. The excluded communities must realise that civil marriages are at the present moment possible between all communities if contracted outside the territorial waters of India, that is to say, a man may contract a civil marriage with anybody outside the three miles limit on a British boat when he becomes subject to English law which permits a purely civil marriage. The disability in India is, therefore, not personal but territorial, and it is a standing shame to the Nation that this galling fetter should continue for one single minute and prevent the fusion of the great people of India into a great Nation.

WANTED A LITTLE MORE PATRIOTISM.

A civil marriage law does not compel anybody to contract inter-communal marriages. It is a purely optional measure. It only enables the people to do in India what they are entitled to do outside the limits of India. The masses do not understand and cannot realise that the Hindus and Mahomedans are one people and come out of the same stock and that the difference in religion has nothing to do with their social and civic fusion. A little more patriotism and a little less of religion would solve the difficulty, but unfortunately the patriots in India are mostly social reactionaries and those who advocate political freedom are afraid to arouse the hostility of the masses by espousing the cause of social reform. The advantages of a civil marriage law are multitudinous and obvious.. People have not really thought about them. Otherwise they would never have resisted enactment of the measure which their representatives did in 1923.

THE ADVANTAGES.

Let me categorise below the advantages of inter-communal marriages:

(1) It will give the parties concerned a wider choice;

(2) It will lead to love marriages;

(3) It will lead to the growth of a more vigorous Nation;

(4) It will allay inter-communal tension;

(5) It will remove the sex disproportion;

(6) In India in some places the husbands fetch fabulous prices and in other places the girls do the same. The singular inequality is due to the dearth of boys and girls in the particular community. By throwing open the doors of civil marriage this inequality will be removed.

(7) One marriage between Hindus and Mahomedans will reduce the tension in a thousand families.

(8) Such inter-communal marriages are legal outside the limits of India. There is no reason why the disability which is purely territorial should not be removed.

(9) Such marriages are not only legal but do actually take place in Hyderabad.

(10) As the middle classes are getting more and more educated, their boys and girls come into closer contact and being school or college companions they naturally desire to become life companions. Why should they be prevented from obtaining a companion of their choice?

(11) In Angora civil marriages have become the established institution.

(12) No religion can reasonably oppose such marriages. It is the conservative instinct of the people that is hostile to them. Such marriages will create national solidarity which is itself a great asset and insurance against national disruption and decrepitude.

I fervently hope that your readers will lend me the support which I need for the success of my Civil Marriage Bill.

BRITISH NOTE'S DEMANDS.

NO EGYPTIAN CONTROL OVER EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The chief demand of the British Government, according to Cairo newspapers (quoted by Reuter), is that the high command of the army shall be British and shall be removed from all control by the Minister of War and by Parliament."

Spinks Pasha, the Note insists, shall be given the rank of Ferik (Marshal), and shall have full control of the army, being responsible for all promotions, appointments, and discipline.

He is to submit the decisions of the Army Council not to the Minister of War, but direct to the King. His Chief of Staff is to be a British officer.

All frontier districts are to be under the command of British officers.

The Egyptian Cabinet is still considering its reply.

Daily Herald."

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS?

MOTION FOR INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED CORRUPTION

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 13.

A great surprise was sprung on the Corporation at the Special meeting of Hyderabad Municipality called for the evening of June 15 in the Council Hall, by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ahssan who, when the Corporators were assembled, handed an urgent requisition to the President for giving preference to his following motion seconded by Councillor Vaniram Hardasmal. Its preamble ran thus:—

"The Corporation places on record their commendation on the out going President Mr. Ramchand Alimchand's tenure of office which was marked by tact, ability and fairness in his conduct of the meetings and diligence and efficiency in the supervision of the administration of Municipal affairs in general."

Mr. Ramchand Alimchand the President, was in the Chair. The Presdient expressed a desire to vacate the Chair for the time being but was prevailed upon to retain it.

Dr. P. H. Advani took occasion to press home a long list of indictment against the outgoing President. The House was much amused followed by much laughter at his many lively references to the partial attitude of Mr. Presidend for the right wing and his empiric autocratic acts, one of which, he reminded the House, was his very recent order to the Chief Officer to construct a lounge for Councillors against the definite opposition of the Standing Committee. The speker then made a detailed allusion to the charges of corruption against certain councillors publicly made on the platform.

Dr. Shaikh Nurmahomed who had in the interval interrupted the previous speker while the latter was on his legs now rose to defend the President. He indignantly refuted the previous speaker's insinuations and denied that there was any truth in the "corruption" myth.

The President at this stage applied the closure and called for votes on the adjournment motion. 4 voted for and 26 against. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ahssan's resolution commending the President's outgoing regime was then put to vote and carried by 26 for and 4 against.

Haji Aminaldin then pressed that item 6 (3) on the day's Agenda standing to his name be given preference. The House agreed. The following is its free translation:—

"Whereas through local newspapers and on Public platform opinion has been expressed that a half dozen Councillors, in complicity with Municipal staff, filled their belies i.e. took bribes, this Corporation requests the Collector to have such strong allegations investigated through Special C.I.D., and to have such Councillors who are considered (found?) offenders judicially convicted as by so doing the blot on the Municipality would oe removed for ever. The Collector is requested to (secure) pardon for such witnesses who produce evidence of bribery in that enquiry and to publish such a proclamation."

Introducing his motion the mover practically traversed the same ground of indictment as run previously by Dr P. H. Advani, Khan Bahadur Haji Mahomed seconded. After Mr. Thakurdas had spoken the house adjourned.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to organise a class for the training of Social Workers for a period of about eleven weeks beginning from 7th July 1927. The class will be held at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum. Lectures will be arranged generally on Thursdays and Saturdays in the evenings, and visits to social service institutions will be paid on days on which there will be no lectures. The following well-known social workers have been requested to conduct the class on the subjects mentioned against their names.

(1) Prof. R. M. Joshi, (Adult Education); (2) Dr. G. S. Ghurye, (Sociology); (3) Dr. H. D. Khote, (Health and Hygiene); (4) Rev. J. F. Edwards, (Drink Evil); (5) Principal M. L. Tanan, (Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects); (6) Prof. H. L. Kaji, (Non-credit Co-operation); (7) Mr. P. L. Thacker, Advocate, (Juvenile Delinquency and the Probation System); (8) Prof. P. A. Wadia, (Charity Organization); (9) Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri, (Child Welfare); (10 Dr. A. G. Noeheren, (Play grounds and Recreation); (11) Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, (a) Social Work in Villages,; (b) Some English Social Workers); (12) Principal T. A. Kulkarni, (Crime and Punishment); (13) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, (Some Indian) Social Workers); (14) Miss Ida M. Dickinson, (Vigilance and Rescue Work); (15) Mr. R. R. Bakhale, (Indian Labour Problems); (16) Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, (Education and Care of the Defectives); (17) Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, (Co-operative Movement); (18) Mr. P. G. Naik, (The Beggar Problem).

An examination will be held in the last week of September and certificates will be awarded to the successful students.

Those desirous of joining the class are requested to register their names at the office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on or before the 7th prox. Students are required to pay the entrance fee of Rs. 2|- only. Names should be registered at the office of the League any time from 12 to 6 p.m. For further particulars apply to Mr. D. S. Savardekar, Assistant Secretary, Social Service League.

SECOND LL. B. RESULTS ANOMALY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The results of the Second LL.B. Examination are out and students are overtaken with one more anomaly of the law examinations, taking their heavy toll year to year. The list of successful candidates is conspicuous for a big gap in the numbers from 8 to 40 (with a single exception of No. 36) which is difficult to account for. Such a big dropping is not discoverable anywhere else in the whole list and the surprise is greater. Is it conceivable that by a irony of fate as many as 32 'dullards' should have clubbed together, and sat in the examination just to be guillotined so ruthlessly by a set of unexhorable examiners? These 32 students should be disqualified in a row "in toto" is very strange indeed. Can it be possible that these unfortunate candidates should have fallen victims to some drastic mood swaying the examiners on their taking up the pile of papers with a firm determination of making a short finish with them until this capricious course was stopped after No. 40, on a better sense of justice and mercy prevailing? The numbers after 40 do not show such a stupendous fall and run pretty close to make up at least the 30 per cent., which is the levelling standard of the LL.B. examinations generally. This 30 per cent. includes the exempted students' list and with reference to those who appear in all the papers together for the first time or otherwise, the percentage would not exceed 18 to 20 per cent. generally. The plea of a considerate and eminent ex-Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., for observing a reasonable standard of test in law and other examinations as just and fair for students seems to fall on deaf ears. The large majority consists of students of average abilities, from whom to demand an exceptional rigorous satisfaction is naturally so monstrous and unfair.

My plea is for fair-play and I leave it to the University authorities and the good sense of the learned examiners and fair-minded members of the legal profession to explain this anomaly of a wholesale slaughter of 32 students in a batch in the Second LL.B. Examination results of this year.

This continuous blight of the careers of aspiring youths by means of such devastating examination standards and capricious methods is a dark spot on the system of education, notorious for its many omissions and commissions.

Will any of the worthy examiners explain this striking accident and clarify the matter to the gratitude of the unsuccessful candidates? If such a result has occurred accidentally by the pursuit of an over-rigorous standard and strictness, during the beginning of examining these papers, is it not fair that these 32 papers should be re-examined on a reasonable standard of the rest at least and the result amended conscientiously? Let the authorities consider this.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The following donations to the above Fund are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 7,89,634-0-10; Lodge "Beaman" No. 1069 S. C., Rs. 50; Lodge "Cyrus" No. 1359 E. C. (through Mrs. P. M. Kanga), Rs. 50; The Western India Turf Club—Profits of the Extra Race Day held on the 9th March, 1927, Rs. 78,123-8-7; The Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities—second instalment, Rs. 25,000; Messrs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.—Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during May, 1927, Rs. 550; Her Highness the Maharani Saheba C. I. of Mysore, Rs. 100; Sunday collections at the churches of the Diocese of Damaun in Bombay through Monsignor S. O. Xavier, Administrator of the Diocese, Rs. 1,036; Dattatraya Ganesh Kale, Esq., Re. 1; Collections at the Union Church Mahableshwar, through the Rev. Richard S. Rose, Rs. 50; Total Rs. 8,94,694-9-5; The amount promised but not yet received, is Rs. 55,000.

All donations, however small will be thankfully received by the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. S. P. C. A. ACTIVITIES.

During the month of May last, the Society employed in all 51 Agents, of these, 11 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 37 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,046 individuals during the month in 904 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 24 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 19 leaders were convicted and fined Rs. 124-8-0 in all. In 14 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 13 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked and were as follows:—

545 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as Out-Patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

PARSI CO-OPERATIVE STORES

In an admirable little pamphlet Mr. F. D. Alpaiwala points out the necessity of launching a scheme for the permanent supply of grain and goods to the Parsi public on a co-operative basis. In doing so he pays first a glowing tribute to the unostentatious, philanthropic work carried on by Mr. K. N. R. Ranina for Parsee residents in Dhobi Talao and Chikalwadi. Mr. Alpaiwala's scheme is in the direction of co-operation, and aims at meeting the wants of all Parsees in Bombay and immediately starting branches of co-operative stores in Hughes Road, the Fort and Dadar. All Parsees will do well to read Mr. Alpaiwala's pamphlet and giving him a chance to do the good that he proposes to do to his community. He publishes this pamphlet from 207 Lohar Street, Bombay.

...case in point. Mr. Dara, whose obsession seems to be that the "National" Indian Association and 21 Cromwell Road are espionage centres for Indians, yet I cannot deny that even the Moderates and Government supporters with whom I have had the pleasure of coming into contact during the last 12 years, are confirmed in this view. And the Lytton Committee has itself come to the same conclusion.

I desire nothing more than to see the Northbrook Society enjoying an independent existence, and I see no other way for its independence than in accepting the recommendations of the Lytton Committee. Therefore there is nothing for me to do but resign from the membership committee of the Northbrook Society. As an Englishman who has striven hard to promote better relationship between India and this country, I trust that my action will be accepted as an unmistakeable protest against the present administration of the house at 21, Cromwell Road.—Yours, etc.,

J. TOWNLEY.

...Editor of "The Chronicle."

...At the end of 1925 the Northbrook Society was prevailed upon to return to 21 Cromwell Road. Had I known that this was the precursor to a combination with what is a misnomer, the "National" Indian Association, I should have resigned at the every thought of it. During the 12 years which I have been a member of the Northbrook Society, and for a considerable period, a member of the committee, I have not had any delusions as to the octopus methods of the "National" Indian Association.

In the January edition of the journal "India" published in London by Mr. G. S. Dara, several statements such as, the 'Thana' the 'Police Station,' the 'Spying House' and other equally disparaging remarks were applied to the "National" Indian Association, could also be applied, inferentially, to the Northbrook Society.

My one aim, as far as lay in my power, has been always to keep the Northbrook Society clear of entanglements and intrigues Therefore, I wrote a letter to "India" stating that: "I want to make it perfectly clear that the Northbrook Society is not in any way, apart from the arrangements for social functions, connected with the "National" Indian Association."

That the Editor of "India" would still consider The Northbrook Society as a mere 'Picnic Department' of the "National" Indian Association, and that the two Societies are 'birds of the same feather' did not shake my belief that the Northbrook Society can still be made to enjoy an independent existence.

Lately I called upon a responsible secretary in the High Commissioner's office, to attempt to improve matters. Our conversation turned to the Indian "Distressed Students Aid Committee" which had been violently attacked in the columns of "India." At the suggestion of the Secretary I wrote to Miss Beck, the treasurer of the "Distressed Students Aid Committee" (also the Secretary of the "National" Indian Association, and of the House Committee at 21 Cromwell Road) asking for the printed copies of the 'Distressed' Committee's reports and accounts for the last few years. As she did not comply with my request, I wrote again per registered post; and, not receiving any reply even to that,—a period of 5 weeks since my original request—I had another interview with the responsible secretary, and further discussed the matter with him.

This instance certainly strengthens the view, and lends additional colour to the Lytton Committee's report That: "There is more of rivalry than co-operation between them"; "Both the Northbrook Society and the 'National' Indian Association have largely failed to fulfil the purpose for which they primarily exist" "The house (21 Cromwell Road) is a house divided against itself: "The belief (of spying at Cromwell Road) is almost universal"; "It is deep seated a wide-spread": "The House is an expensive one to run"; "We recommend its discontinuance."

While I do not agree entirely with the extremist policy of "India," and that of Mr. Dara, whose obsession seems to be

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"
or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future. Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2/8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.
JANMA PATRIKA OFFICE,
P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam. (S. India.)

Will he fall in the Fight?

All life is a fight. Germs of illness are constantly attacking your child.

Many children go under simply because they are not properly nourished—they are unfit to face the fight.

School Children need VIROL

That is why you must give your children Virol, which contains just those vital foods which strengthen *resistance* to the attacks of illness. Virol is the great life-saving food.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

Short Cuts to Beauty

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary colliandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

POLICE EXPENDITURE IN U. P.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S POINTED CRITICISM

NANITAL, June 22

In the resumed debate in the United Provinces Legislative Council on the demand for enlarging the police force Mr. C. Y. Chintamani referred to the recommendations of the Armed Police Committee which he pointed out consisted of three senior members of the civil service and three senior police officers including the present Inspector-General and he failed to understand why Government should treat lightly the recommendations of such a committee. Proceeding Mr. Chintamani quoted figures to show that the total number of firearms with which the police were armed was large in the United Provinces compared with Bombay, Madras, Bengal and the Punjab. He also pointed out that the reported offences against public tranquility were less in the United Provinces than in any other major province in India. Expenditure on the police in the U. P. had since 1920/21 till the curret year increased by over 50 per cent. During the same period the increase in Madras was four and a half per cent. in Bombay eleven; Bengal thirteen and a half; the Punjab nine and a half; Bihar thirteen and Assam twentyfour. The remedy for communal tension was not increased armed police but an impartial policy and firm administration. If Government made up their minds to promulgate and actually to adopt and to pursue a policy of strict equality and impartiality and if they made it clear to their District Magistrates that the occurrence of a riot in the district would be regarded as a certain sign of failure of that Magistrate in the performance of his duty he would not say that riots would absolutely stop but he did affirm that there would be far fewer occurrences than had disfigured the history of the province during the last few years.

Raja Kushalpal Singh opposing the motion for reduction said that a strong police force was an insurance against crime.

After some further speeches the closure was applied and Nawab Chattari, the Home Member in winding up the debate assured the House that the armed police committees report would shortly be published.

The motion for the omission of the total demand on account of increased armed police was put and rejected by 47 votes to 42 but an amendment reducing the demand by Rs. 27,000 was adopted without division. Government also accepted two motions for reduction aggregating Rs. 18,000 and the entire police demand less Rs. 45,000 was then put. The Swarajists and Nationalist wanted to reject the entire demand but it was carried by 48 votes to 33.

The Council then adjourned for the day. —A. P.

HOW TO COMBAT OPIUM SMUGGLING?

MARWARI ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS

CALCUTTA June 22.

In reply to the questionnaire issued by the Opium Inquiry Committee, the Marwari Association make certain suggestions the adoption of which they think will reduce the evil of smuggling and the present excessive consumption of opium in towns.

They suggest sale of opium should be effected only through medical practitioners and in rural areas through the post offices. They suggest discontinuance of inviting bids for opium licenses and they suggest that every licensed chemist should be allowed to retail it just as any other medicine. Government should not fix the price for the drug, nor should they offer opium for sale. The price for the drug ought to be adjusted in such a way that smugglers would find it unprofitable to trade in it. The Association suggest cultivation of the drug should be subject to license at a very heavy fee, but they would not like a leavy on sellers to be imposed. Opium coming from outside India should be subject to a heavy import duty. To effectively curtail the growth of the habit, the Association recommend the use of lantern slides for the edification of the masses and they suggest that the evils of the drug should be brought to the labouring classes by means of lectures and leaflets in vernacular.—Free Press.

Under Section 36 Clause 2 (1) of the Legal Practitioners' Act, about 21 persons out of a list forwarded by the Cawnpore Bar Association and the Cawnpore Lawyers' Association, are declared to be legal touts and are prohibited to enter the court compound.—A. P.

OUR C. P. LETTER

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF IRRIGATION TAXES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 20.

The Nagpur Seva Sadan will reopen after the summer vacation on the 27th inst. The Superintendent of the institution requests the old as well as those intending to join its classes to be present at the institution on the above date at 1 p.m. The institution for the present, gives instruction in vernacular up to 5th standard, English up to 4th standard, singing and playing on musical instruments, and sewing. It also maintains a boarding house where students are admitted without distinction of caste. In conjunction with Mayo Hospital authorities, the Seva Sadan has arranged to coach its students who are desirious of becoming nurses.

IRRIGATION AND EDUCATION.

At a conference held in the Bhandara District on the 8ts June, sesolutions were passed proposing that irrigation taxes should be reduced. It was also resolved that compulsory primary education should immediately be taken in hand and total prohibition of liquor should be introduced as the present policy pursued by the C.P. Ministers is very unsatisfactory.

Should our young men enter the dramatic companies and earn their livelihood by their acting on stage? This is the subject of a note by the President of the Nutan Bharat Samaj, Nagpur, written in the columns of a local paper. How the social status of dramaturgy is to elevated and how the actor's profession is to be raised so that the educated people instead of looking with askance towards it should feel proud to earn an honest living is a question which requires thorough examination. The writer suggests that a meeting of all lovers of drama should be convened to discuss whether it was not possible to start a school on the lines of similar schools in Germany and elsewhere, where students wishing to join the profession should be taught how to paint, dress, act and sing. Suggestions from the public interested in the subject have been invited.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Found guilty of dishonesty removing six Cuddaph slabs of stones belonging to the Madras Corporation to his own house from the Leper Asylum, the building of which was in his charge, Ramaswamy Dikshit an overseer, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.—A. P.

The "Madras Mail's" Oorgaum correspondent reports the death of Mr. H. R. Pickering of the Champion Reef Gold Mines in the Red Sea from haemorrhage brought on by sea sickness. He was a passenge on the "Kaiser-I-Hind", proceeding to England on leave.—A. P.

A man named Maung Po Kyin who declared himseln as a teacher, of Tharrawaddy, has been arrested on suspicion as the notorious outlaw San Hpe and remanded in custody.—A. P.

Vigorous efforts are being made by the Police to trace San Hpe who belongs to Meiktila District, and about 150 policemen have been detained for this purpose. A reward of Rs. 5,000 has also been announced for his arrest.—A. P.

A report has been made to the Police that Mrs. Cyril Fenn, wife of an engineer of the Irrawady Flotilla Company left her home in Rangoon on the morning of June 15th since when there has been no news of her.—A. P.

In the Victoria Mills Case, Cawnpore, involving Rs. 50,00,000 some more written statements were filed last evening before Mr. Raja Ram, the District Judge. July 28th is fixed for settlement of issues and filing the documents on which the parties rely.

A serious motor accident occurred on Monday on the Jhelum-Rawalpindi Road, resulting in serious injuries to Rev. Alexander Brown, Weslyan Chaplain of Lahore and the death of his wife. Rev. Brown while motoring towards Kashmir collided with an Indian cyclist as a result of which the car overturned. The cyclist also received injuries.—A. P.

NEW OFFER

CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY FREE!

All smokers of PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES can get this useful Book of Reference absolutely free. Just send us 25 coupons from 50's tins or 120 coupons from 10's packets and this dictionary, invaluable for Crossword Puzzles, will be sent by return.

Books by such famous Authors as:— Gilbert Frankau—Ethel M. Dell—H. G. Wells—Cosmo Hamilton—E. F. Benson—Elizabeth Bibesco. Post Free. Duty Free. Direct from London.

Yours for 40 Coupons from 50's tins or 200 Coupons from 10's packets of

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour-Golden in Quality

The more you try other Cigarettes, the greater your experience, the more surely will you appreciate the quality of PASSING SHOW.

MADE IN LONDON by CARRERAS Ltd.

List of Books to choose from will be found on Coupons enclosed in every packet or tin

MADELINE OF THE DESERT
A Collection of Tales by GILBERT FRANKAU
THE COAST OF FOLLY
INVISIBLE
CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Tennis Shirts! 3 for Rs. 7/2

Packing and Postage free

Kakomi fabrics defy the Dhobi

Kakomi Cawnpore

6 Shirts for Rs: 14/-

Superior looking, well cut and perfectly made, these shirts are the finest value in India

Mail your order to-day to:—

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION Ltd)
CAWNPORE

E.146

INSIST ON

DUCK BACK (Regtd.) WATERPROOFS

Best by Test

Manufactured by the Largest Waterproof Factory in Asia.

RUBBERPROOFED COATS	Rubberless Chemically Proofed Coats.
"Challenge"—Rs. 6/12, 7/15, 8/4	Duckback Trench— Rs. 25/-
"Universal"—Rs. 10/12.	Duckback Raglen— Rs. 35/-
"Pioneer"—Rs. 11/15.	,, Featherweight— Rs. 40/
"Popular"—Rs. 15/-	
"Derby"—Rs. 20/-	
"Carlton"—Rs. 25/-	

We also manufacture Umbrellas, Tarpaulines, Motorhoods' Holdalls, etc.

Write for free large Illustrated Price List.

Waterproof Specialists:—

THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS. (B).

12, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

Factory:—Ballygunge, CALCUTTA.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

Can be had of all chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road & Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CALM UNTROUBLED SLEEP

can be ensured by taking Phenalgin shortly before going to bed. Instead of restless, sleepless, agelong nights, followed by lassitude and nervous irritability during the day,

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

tranquilises the brain and nerves, ensures restful, refreshing slumber and the certainty of vigour and energy on waking.

Phenalgin has no depressant action whatever; it is

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Druggists. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. KEVERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.

on 11 April, 2017

Strong perfect fitting watch cases are essential

The Splendid movements of West End Watches are adequately protected by our substantial, perfect-fitting cases, and so that fact, in some measure, is due their long life.

Catalogue FREE

WEST END WATCH Co.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

The MATCHLESS

Keyless Lever Watch

NICKEL SILVER-Rs 19

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madr

THE : : : : : ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY : : CHRONICLE :

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 2/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

SINGLE COPY

ONE ANNA

Free ! Absolutely Free ! !

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "o" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.

WRITE NOW:

CAPTAIN WATCH CO.,

P. B. 265, MADRAS.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes al hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as,
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

for your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* It is Perfect And most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising

in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything,* and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.

Advertisement Rates on application to—

THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

ESTD 1910 — Dr I.M.Mallick's (M.A.,M.D.,B.L.) — Complete Kitchen

ICMIC COOKER

OVER 3,LACS ALREADY IN USE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES. A.
ICMIC COOKER CO 29 College Street CALCUTTA.

Agents:—MANEKJI & Co., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Happy Children

Brimful of energy and vitality and as happy as the day is long are the children whose daily food beverage is delicious "Ovaltine."

There is nothing as good as "Ovaltine" for building up sound nerves, alert minds and robust bodies. This complete and perfect food contains all the food elements which are essential for health and sturdy growth.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa and containing the concentrated nourishment extracted from these best of Nature's foods. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.I.53.

Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PAS[illegible] LONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chro[illegible]icle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.